

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

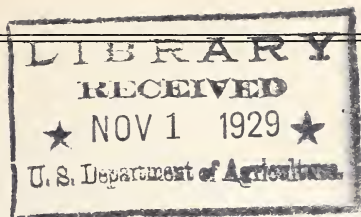


HOWELL NURSERIES

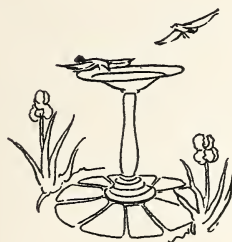
LEWIS, OAK, TENNESSEE



62.81



HOWELL'S
Descriptive Catalog
and
Price List



HOWELL NURSERIES
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

TERMS OF SALE

We have been in our present location since 1835, and can refer to thousands of satisfied customers and to R. G. Dun & Co., Bradstreet & Co., and to any bank or reputable business house in Knoxville as to our reliability and responsibility.

All plants are guaranteed true to name, full count, up to grade and in good condition when shipped, but we can give no guarantee as to the life of the plants as we have no control over them after leaving our hands. All claims must be made within ten days after date of shipment and will have our careful consideration.

Terms are cash with order.

The shipping season usually opens about October first and continues with slight interruption until the middle of April, but we do much planting in the Summer months with very gratifying success.

Prices quoted are as low as we can grow first class stock at a reasonable profit, and include packing and delivery to the transportation company.

Stock travels at purchaser's risk and expense entirely, and any claims for bad condition should be addressed to the transportation company.

Our stock is regularly inspected by the State Entomologist and a certificate to that effect is attached to every shipment.

When ordering please specify whether by freight or express. Most nursery stock is too heavy to go by parcel post.

You are cordially invited to visit us at any time except Sunday, and we will take great pleasure in going over our stock with you. We are located on Highways Numbers 9 and 34, two miles east of the center of Knoxville.

All orders, checks, etc., should be made out to

HOWELL NURSERIES

Knoxville, Tennessee.

Local and long distance phones in our office.



THE CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS (*cone bearing evergreens*) — Are essential in almost every plan for beautifying the home and surrounding grounds. They can be set in groups, with shrubbery or along the foundation of the house or used singly as specimens. In the winter time, when most other plants are dormant, the absence of other colors helps to bring out their beauty of form in a very striking manner. We ship all coniferous evergreens with a ball of earth surrounding the roots, securely burlapped. This assures you of receiving plants with practically the entire root system intact and when planted in your ground they should live and continue their growth. Do not remove the burlap from the roots—just loosen the string at the top. Evergreens once planted and established shift for themselves and require but little pruning in the spring.

Twelve plants of a size and variety will be furnished for the price of ten.

ARBORVITAE—See *Thuja*.

BIOTA—See *Thuja*.

CEDRUS (*Cedar*)

CEDRUS ATLANTICA (*Atlas Cedar*)—A large tall evergreen, with horizontal branches. One of the most beautiful of all the conifers. So picturesque do the trees become with age that a large reservation of them in Algeria is visited by hosts of tourists each year. Ultimate height 120 feet.

2 to 3 feet.....\$2.50

CEDRUS DEODARA (*Deodar Cedar*)—A true cedar which makes a beautiful tree. Foliage is feathery, and of a pleasing blue green color; its lower branches gracefully sweep the ground, giving the tree a stately appearance.

18 to 24 inches.....\$2.00
2 to 3 feet.....3.00
3 to 4 feet.....4.00
4 to 5 feet.....5.00

CEDRUS LIBANI (*Cedar of Lebanon*)—One of the most prominent species, so often mentioned in Sacred History. It is one of the most beautiful evergreen trees for lawn decoration. Reaches a height of thirty feet or more and the trunk will measure five feet or more in circumference.

2 to 3 feet.....\$3.00

CEPHALOTAXUS (*Plum Yew*)

CEPHALOTAXUS FORTUNEI (*Chinese Plum*)—More graceful than Yew. Long slender branches.

18 to 24 inches.....\$2.50

CEPHALOTAXUS HARRINGTONIA FASTIGIATA—Columnar habit, with upright branches and spirally arranged leaves.

12 to 18 inches.....\$2.00
18 to 24 inches.....3.00
2 to 3 feet.....5.00



Cedrus Deodora

CHAMAECYPARIS

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA (*Lawson Cypress*)

—A very graceful plant of medium height. An erect grower, broad at base, tapering to a point at the tip, with drooping branches, under surface of foliage silvery, upper surface dark green. Makes an ideal lawn specimen. Grows best in a dry, well-drained situation.

2 to 3 feet.....\$3.00

CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA RIBUNEI—Pyramidal in habit with steel blue foliage. Very desirable.

18 to 24 inches.....\$2.00

24 to 30 inches.....3.00

30 to 36 inches.....4.00

CRYPTOMERIA

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA—A splendid evergreen tree, from sixty to one hundred feet high, which comes from the north of Japan. Requires a rich deep soil, with plenty of moisture and protection from cutting winds to fully develop its beauty. Of rapid growth and regular pyramidal habit; foliage resembles that of the Norfolk Island Pine.

2 to 3 feet.....\$2.50

3 to 4 feet.....3.50

CUNNINGHAMIA SINENSIS—A new, rapidly-growing tree of good form and appearance. Branches pendulous at the extremities.

18 to 24 inches.....\$2.50

2 to 3 feet.....3.50

JUNIPERUS (*Juniper*)

JUNIPERUS ASHFORDI (*Ashford's Juniper*)—This type of Juniper, with short needles of a silvery greyish green deepening into purple shades during the winter, is superior to most other types as it does not die out or turn brown in the center and is of a more graceful form than common or Irish Juniper. Of rather compact growth, but spreads outward at the tips as the age of the plant increases. Reaches a height of 6 to 8 feet.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$1.50
2 to 3 feet.....	2.50
3 to 4 feet.....	3.50

JUNIPER CHINENSIS (*Chinese Juniper*)—A most excellent pyramidal, bright green form.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.00
------------------	--------

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS Densa GLAUCA—Very closely resembles *Juniperus Stricta*.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$1.50
18 to 24 inches.....	2.50

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS VARIEGATA (*Shuki Juniper*)—Similar to *Stricta*, but with variegated foliage.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$2.00
18 to 24 inches.....	2.50

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS (*Common Juniper*)—Shrub-like tree with broadly spreading branches. Foliage grayish-green on under side, but much lighter on upper surface.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.50
------------------	--------

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS HIBERNICA (*Irish Juniper*)—Slender, pillar-like; branchlets decidedly erect, growing close to trunk. Foliage bluish-green.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$1.50
2 to 3 feet.....	2.00

JUNIPERUS DEPRESSA PLUMOSA—A new low-spreading blue-green form of great promise.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$2.00
18 to 24 inches.....	2.50

JUNIPERUS DOUGLASI AUREA—Golden form of flat *Juniperus depressa* or *nana*. Very desirable.

15 to 18 inches.....	\$2.00
18 to 24 inches.....	2.50
2 to 3 feet.....	3.00

JUNIPERUS OBLONGA PENDULA—Upright, with slender, pendulous branches. Very graceful.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$1.50
2 to 3 feet.....	2.50
3 to 4 feet.....	3.50



Juniperus Communis

JUNIPERUS (*Continued*)

JUNIPERUS JAPONICA (*Japanese Juniper*)—One of the most desirable of Junipers. Bright green foliage which does not change during winter. We recommend this to be used instead of Juniper Sabina.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.50
24 to 30 inches.....	3.50

JUNIPERUS JAPONICA SYLVESTRIS—An upright grower with intense green leaves which hold their color all winter.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$1.50
2 to 3 feet.....	2.50
3 to 4 feet.....	3.50

JUNIPERUS KOSTERIANA—Slightly stiffer and more upright spreading than Pfitzeriana.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$2.00
18 to 24 inches.....	2.50

JUNIPERUS MASCULA (*Luptoni*)—Holds its dark rich green all winter. One of the best of virginiana types.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet.....	3.50

JUNIPERUS NANA—Dwarf flat form of Juniperus communis.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.00
24 to 30 inches.....	3.50

JUNIPERUS NAEBORIENSIS—Slow-growing pyramidal juniper of excellent form and shape.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.50
2 to 3 feet.....	3.50

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA (*Pfitzer Juniper*)—The most popular of all the spreading types. Foliage is grey green both summer and winter; bushy with spreading, plume-like branches. It lies close to the ground and is especially valuable in landscape planting. Will withstand the soot and dust of cities and lends itself to severe pruning in case it outgrows its location.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$2.00
18 to 24 inches.....	2.50
24 to 30 inches.....	3.50

JUNIPERUS SABINA (*Savin Juniper*)—Dense dark green foliage. Spreading branches forming irregular vase-shaped bush.

18 to 24 inches.....	2.00
----------------------	------

JUNIPERUS SABINA HORIZONTALIS (*Bar Harbor Juniper*)—Creeping juniper of beautiful deep green color.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.00
----------------------	--------

JUNIPERUS SABINA TAMARISCIFOLIA (*Tamarix Savin Juniper*)—Dwarf juniper of procumbent, spreading habit. Foliage blue-green the entire year.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.50
----------------------	--------

JUNIPERUS STRICTA (*Spiny Greek Juniper*).

12 to 18 inches.....	\$1.50
18 to 24 inches.....	2.50

JUNIPERUS SUECICA (*Swedish Juniper*)—Slow-growing, narrow upright form.

18 to 24 inches.....\$1.50
2 to 3 feet 2.50

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA GLAUCA (*Silver Red-cedar*)—Distinct bluish-gray foliage. Develops into a tall, narrow column. Very popular.

Small plants\$1.50

JUNIPERUS WAUKEGAN (*Waukegan Juniper*)—Long branches trailing along ground. Steely-blue foliage. Distinct purple hue in winter.

18 to 24 inches.....\$2.00

LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS (*Incense Cedar*)—Slim.

2 to 3 feet.....\$2.00
3 to 4 feet 3.00

P I C E A (S p r u c e)

PICEA CANADENSIS (*White Spruce*)—Silvery foliage. Develops into shapely specimen of close texture. Rather slow grower.

18 to 24 inches.....\$2.00
2 to 3 feet 2.50

PICEA DOUGLASI (*Douglas Spruce Red Fir*)—Pyramidal tree with dark red-brown bark. Branches horizontal. Leaves dark green or bluish green.

18 to 24 inches.....\$2.50
2 to 3 feet 3.00

PICEA EXCELSA (*Norway Spruce*)—The most popular of the Spruce family, easy to transplant, hardy and grows rapidly. Pyramidal in shape and makes an excellent specimen; also very desirable as a screen, windbreak or hedge. The needles are dark green in color.

18 to 24 inches.....\$2.00
2 to 3 feet.....\$2.50
3 to 4 feet..... 3.50

PICEA PUNGENS (*Colorado Spruce*)—Branches in distinct whorls, forming a handsome lawn specimen. Gray-green needles.

18 to 24 inches.....\$3.50

PINUS (*Pine*)—A very attractive dwarf pine much used in low plantings.

12 to 15 inches.....\$1.50
15 to 18 inches..... 2.00
18 to 24 inches..... 2.50

PINUS STROBUS (*White Pine*)—Probably the most adaptable and useful pine. Grows quickly. Long flexible needles, whitish beneath. Wonderful tree for tall backgrounds.

2 to 3 feet.....\$2.50

PINUS THUNBERGI (*Japanese Black Pine*)—Stiff, dark green needles. Picturesque appearance—quite hardy.

18 to 24 inches.....\$1.50
2 to 3 feet 2.50

RETINOSPORA

A very interesting and important group of conifers for park, lawn, mass plantings and in the smaller sizes for porch boxes and tubs. They grow best in moist, well-drained soil and in partly shaded situations. They are rather pyramidal in habit and are among the most attractive and easiest handled coniferous evergreens we have. Can be kept small by spring pruning.

RETINOSPORA ERICOIDES (*Tom Thumb Retinospora*)— Compact shrub of erect, dense habit. Coloring in winter is usually reddish brown.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$1.50
18 to 24 inches.....	2.00

RETINOSPORA FILIFERA (*Thread Retinospora*)— Has long, drooping branches. Bright green foliage. Graceful and decorative.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet	3.50
3 to 4 feet	4.50



Sawara Retinosporas

RETINOSPORA FILIFERA AUREA (*Golden Thread Retinospora*)—Bright golden yellow foliage. Slow grower. Useful in small plantings.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$2.50
18 to 24 inches.....	3.50
2 to 3 feet.....	5.00

RETINOSPORA LEPTOCLADA—Densely branched, bushy conifer with spreading, feathery branches. Leaves bluish above, silvery below. Very beautiful.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$2.50
----------------------	--------

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA (*Hinoki Cypress*)—Dark green lustrous foliage. Makes beautiful specimen.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet.....	3.00
4 to 5 feet.....	4.00

Larger ones priced on application.

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA AUREA YOUNGI (*Young's Golden Cypress*)—Graceful, loose habit. Light yellow foliage on outside.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet.....	3.50

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA COMPACTA (*Football Cypress*)—Almost spherical in shape. Good green during winter. Used for foundation planting.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet.....	3.00

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA NANA—Low form of slow growth, with short deep green branchlets. Most fascinating "Japanesey" shapes.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$2.50
18 to 24 inches.....	3.50
2 to 3 feet.....	5.00

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA (*Sawara Retinospora*)—Loosely pyramidal. Quick grower.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet.....	\$3.50

Larger ones priced on application.

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA ARGENTIA (*Silvertip Retinospora*)—Tips of branchlets whitish.

10 to 12 inches.....	\$1.50
12 to 18 inches.....	2.50

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA AUREA (*Golden Sawara Cypress*)—Foliage bright yellow, especially in spring. Branches droop when older. Grows quickly.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet.....	3.50

Larger ones priced on application.

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA (*Plume Retinospora*)—Forms a dense cone of fine texture. Used for shearing into formal shapes. Feathery appearance.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$1.50
2 to 3 feet.....	2.50
3 to 4 feet.....	3.50

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA AUREA (*Golden Plume Retinospora*)—Has warm yellow foliage.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$1.50
18 to 24 inches.....	2.00
2 to 3 feet.....	3.00
3 to 4 feet.....	4.00

RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA SEIBOLDI (*Seibold Arborvitae*)—Dwarf, globosa form. Leaves stiff, bluish green.

12 to 15 inches.....	\$1.50
18 to 24 inches.....	2.50

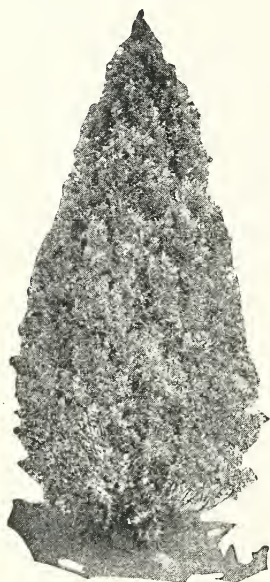
RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA VEITCHI (*Moss Retinospora*)—Foliage blue-gray, feathery and dense, giving a soft wooly appearance.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$1.50
18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet	3.00
3 to 4 feet	4.00

RETINOSPORA VIRIDISSIMA—Apparently an extra compact and improved plumosa.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$1.50
2 to 3 feet	2.50
3 to 4 feet	3.50

ARBORVITAES (*Thuja*)



Oriental Arborvitae
(*T. Orientalis*)

This well-known group of evergreens includes some of the most beautiful and useful evergreen shrubs we have in cultivation, not only for single plants for the lawn, but for hedges, either high or low, for which they are admirably adapted.

The American or Occidental types are of open growth, short and horizontal with flat pressed branches. The foliage has a delightful fragrance and is of various shades of green and gold.

The Oriental type is of a more compact growth and is peculiar for its flattened branches, which are upright. Foliage varies from a light green to a golden green.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS (*American Arborvitae*)—One of the most popular types. It is inclined to be conical in habit of growth, fairly compact and of a light green color. Can be trimmed at will or even closely sheared when sufficiently developed.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$1.00
18 to 24 inches.....	1.50
2 to 3 feet	2.50
3 to 4 feet	3.50
4 to 5 feet	5.00

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS COLUMBIA (*Columbia Arborvitae*)— Has a beautiful "silvery variegation."

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet	3.00

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS ELLWANGERIANA (*Tom Thumb Arborvitae*)—A low, broad pyramid with slender branches and fine Juniper-like foliage giving it a soft feathery appearance not found in other evergreens. Light green in color; valuable for urns and boxes, also for general planting.

15 to 18 inches.....	\$1.50
18 to 24 inches.....	2.50
2 to 3 feet	3.00

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS GEORGE PEABODY— Strong growing pyramidal form with bright yellow foliage.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet	2.50
3 to 4 feet	4.00

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS GLOBOSA (*American Globe Arborvitae*)— This variety most usually forms a dense, low globe, the spread equaling the height. The foliage retains its light green color throughout the winter and is very attractive. Most generally used as specimens in urns or vases and for front line planting.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$2.00
18 to 24 inches.....	2.50

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS HOVEYI (*Hovey Arborvitae*)— A small, hardy tree, very compact and broadly pyramidal. Foliage a light green with a golden tinge; very distinct and desirable variety.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$2.00
18 to 24 inches.....	2.50
2 to 3 feet	3.50

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS LOBBI (*Giant Arborvitae*)— Rich, shining, deep green, fleshy leaves.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet.....	3.50

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS PLICATA PYRAMIDALIS OR **FILICOIDES** (*Fern-Leaved Arborvitae*)— A very desirable pyramidal form with beautiful fern-like foliage.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet	3.00
3 to 4 feet	4.00

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS PUMILA (*Green Globe Arborvitae*)— Compact dwarf form of dark green.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.50
2 to 3 feet	4.00

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS (*American Pyramidal Arborvitae*)—The most compact and erect of the entire species, being perfectly pyramidal in shape, spreading very little at its base and retaining the shape without shearing. It is almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. The color is a deep green and is retained throughout the year. Useful for general planting either as specimens or in groups.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet	2.50
3 to 4 feet	3.50

THUJA (*Continued*)

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS REIDI (*Reid Arborvitae*)— Small-leaved form, quite dwarf and retaining color in winter.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.50
2 to 3 feet	3.50

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS WAREANA (*Ware Arborvitae*)— Light green foliage. Broadly pyramidal.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.50
24 to 30 inches.....	3.50

THUJA ORIENTALIS or **BIOTA ORIENTALIS** (*Chinese Arborvitae*)—Rather stiff columnar habit. Bright green foliage, bronze in winter.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet.....	3.00

THUJA ORIENTALIS AUREA NANA (*Berckman Golden Arborvitae*)— One of the most showy of all the Arborvitae family. The color is an unusually attractive bright golden green which makes it still more attractive.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$2.00
18 to 24 inches.....	3.00

THUJA ORIENTALIS AUREA CONSPICUA (*Gold-spire Arborvitae*)—The most beautiful and artistic of all pyramidal Arborvitae. A compact, symmetrical tree, branching close to the ground and tapering gradually to the top. Its foliage is probably the most golden of all. Excellent in groups or as single specimens.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet	3.00
3 to 4 feet	4.00
4 to 5 feet	5.00

THUJA ORIENTALIS AUREA PYRAMIDALIS— Slimmer and more pyramidal than Aurea Conspicua.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet	3.00
3 to 4 feet	4.00

THUJA ORIENTALIS BAKERI (*Baker's Compact Arborvitae*)— A fine pyramidal type which is unexcelled for its tall, columnar growth; soft light green foliage. The plant does not take on character until about four feet high, when it fills out to form an almost perfect pyramid, broad at the base, tapering to a blunt point at top. One of the best of the compact forms, vigorous in growth, intense coloring, and a distinctive appearance.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.00
----------------------	--------

THUJA ORIENTALIS—Blue-green dwarf with intense green foliage. Resembles Rosedale but is much superior.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet	3.00

A proper planting of the shrubs, trees and plants is just as essential to the home as a beautiful stage setting is to a successful play.

THUJA ORIENTALIS DAILEY NANA— Dwarf, compact green type, used where small specimens are desired.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$1.50
18 to 24 inches.....	2.50

THUJA ORIENTALIS GRACILIS (*Diana Arborvitae*) —Of pyramidal, somewhat loose and slender habit, with bright green foliage.

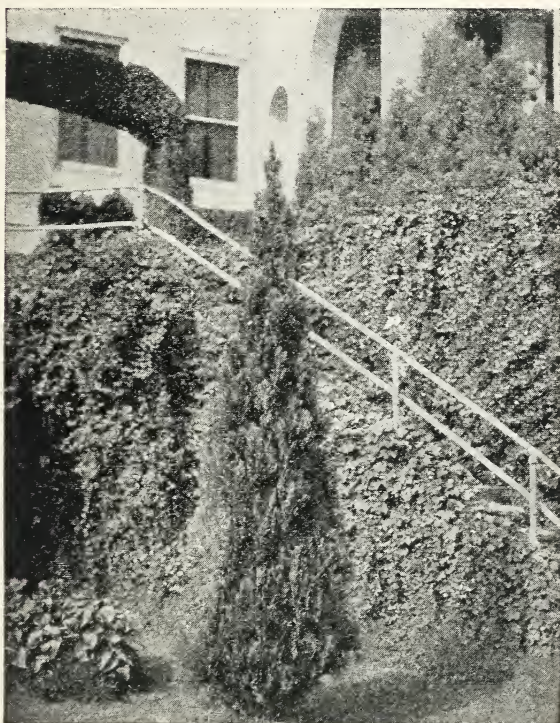
18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.00
----------------------	--------

THUJA ORIENTALIS ROSEDALE—Compact dwarf blue form of Chinese Arborvitae.

12 to 15 inches.....	\$1.50
18 to 24 inches.....	2.00

THUJA ORIENTALIS SEMPER AURESCENS—Tall, pyramidal. Its golden foliage retains its color throughout the winter.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet	3.00



Goldspire Arborvitae

TSUGA CANADENSIS (*Canada Hemlock*)—One of handsomest ornamentals. Foliage always deep green. Probably more widely planted than any other evergreen. Stands shearing and is most beautiful either as specimen, group or hedge.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet	3.00
3 to 4 feet	4.00

Some larger specimens.



BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Vegetation is necessary to each dwelling, no matter how small, to give that indefinable atmosphere of home and comfort that

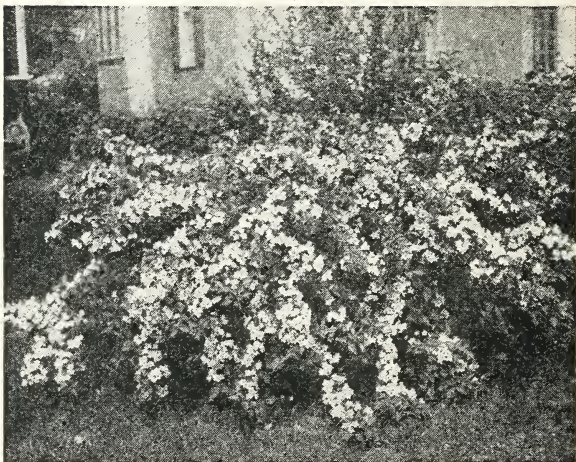
nothing else can impart. Fortunately there is some shrub or tree which will grow under every condition of climate and soil that man can endure, and there is no reason why some plant should not grow even in the most barren waste. No planting is complete without some of the beautiful broad-leaved evergreens which are so well known in the South. Many of the varieties lend beauty both with bloom and their lovely green-colored foliage, especially in the winter time, when so many of the deciduous flowering shrubs are bare.

We can supply all of the varieties listed from our own nursery. This insures you of receiving good healthy plants that will thrive when planted in your ground.

ABELIA

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA (*Glossy Abelia*)— One of the most attractive of the newer plants due to the fact that it combines a blooming shrub and evergreen foliage. Its graceful arching branches are covered with clusters of white flowers, tubular shaped flushed with pink, from May to November. The leaves are a glossy green which turns to a purplish bronze in the winter. The Abelia is useful for foundation, border or as a specimen. Grows in dense shade but does best in a sunny sheltered position. During the growing season it is advisable to pinch off the ends of the long shoots. This will make the plant dense and compact.

15 to 18 inches.....	\$.50
2 to 3 feet	1.00
3 to 4 feet	1.50



Abelia Grandiflora

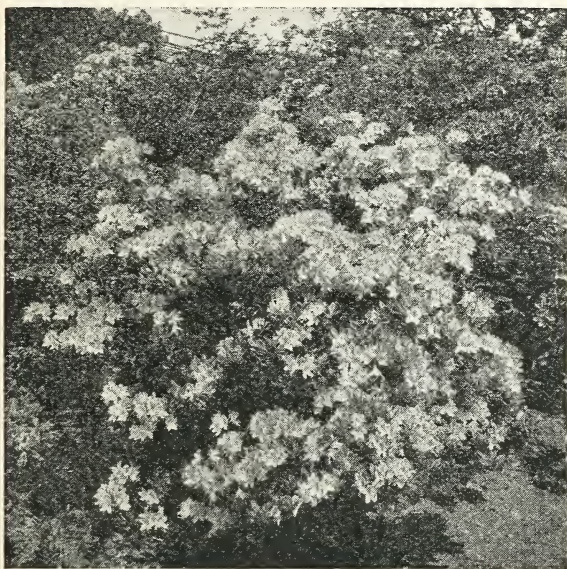
AUCUBA

AUCUBA JAPONICA (*Japanese Laurel*)—A glossy, green-leaved evergreen for shady locations. Good for city planting as it is not readily affected by dust, smoke, or gas.

12 to 18 inches.....\$2.50
18 to 24 inches..... 3.50

AUCUBA JAPONICA VARIEGATA (*Golddust Aucuba*)—An ornamental shrub of medium height which withstands dust, smoke and shade. Has large dark leaves which are spotted and flaked with yellow. Used for urns and window boxes, also in mass planting.

12 to 18 inches.....\$2.50
18 to 24 inches..... 3.50



Azaleas

AZALEAS

The most attractive flowering shrubs in the South. They thrive in the common soil of the garden, but in general they require leaf mould or well-rotted muck and manure to be dug in with the natural soil. Peat is especially valuable for the Azalea. A good mulch of leaves or pine straw should be used as the Azaleas are surface feeders. Clay, lime and an excess of potash should be avoided.

Write us for prices and plan of arrangement for the complete planting of your grounds.

AZALEAS

KURUME VARIETIES

AZALEA HINODEGIRI (*Hinodegiri Azalea*)—A compact Japanese Azalea with bright carmine flowers. The blooms are produced in profusion in the early spring and almost hide the foliage which assumes a reddish appearance in the fall and winter months.

HINOMAYO is of an upright, bushy habit and is semi-evergreen. It has beautiful clear pink flowers.

BENIGIRI is similar in color and size of flower to Hinodegiri but is more upright in habit of growth.

CHRISTMAS CHEER has semi-double flowers of a brilliant "Christmas Red" and is very showy.

PINK PEARL has extra large and full trusses of semi-double warm salmon-carmine flowers, shading to a lighter color at the center.

SNOW has pure white, large semi-double flowers borne profusely in clusters.

YODOGAWA has double, intensely fragrant deep lilac flowers. It is not entirely evergreen.

CHERRY BLOSSOM has light pink flowers.

PEACH BLOW has pink flowers of about the same shade as a peach blossom.

INDIAN VARIETIES

AMOENA has lavender-pink flowers produced very abundantly.

MACRANTHA is almost prostrate, for this reason being very valuable for foregrounds and for rockeries. Its flowers are deep rose-pink and open later than those of most other varieties.

LEDIFOLIA ALBA is completely submerged in Spring in a blanket of single pure white flowers. It comes into bloom just after the Amoena and Hinodegiri and so is useful in prolonging the Azalea season.

OMURASAKI has flowers of a rose-purple.

FIJUMANYO has double lavender flowers.

KAEMPFERI has orange flowers.

We offer a strong healthy Azalea plant for \$2.50. We have a few large specimens which we will be pleased to price on application.

BERBERIS

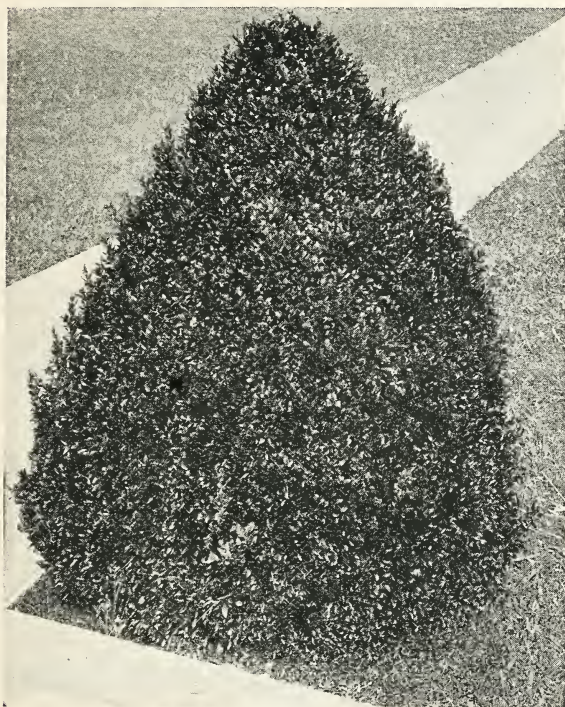
BERBERIS TRIFOLIATA (*Agerita of the Southwest*)—Its rich green spiny leaves make it a striking plant when used in clumps with other broad-leaved evergreens.

18 to 24 inches.....\$2.50

BERBERIS WILSONAE (*Wilson's Barberry*)—Dwarf and spreading with small yellow flowers. Summer foliage bright green, turning to red in Autumn. Holds its leaves all the year.

18 to 24 inches.....\$2.50

BUXUS (*Box*)



Boxwood

BUXUS AUREA (*Golden Boxwood*)—In spring the young leaves come out a beautiful gold which turns green when matured. A vigorous grower.

12 to 18 inches.....\$1.50

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS (*Common Box*)—This is the boxwood most commonly seen in old-fashioned hedges. Of upright habit with small dark green leaves; dense and compact growth. A more rapid grower than the Truedwarf.

8 to 12 inches.....\$1.00

12 to 18 inches.....2.00

18 to 24 inches.....2.50

CALLUNA VULGARIS (*Scotch Heather*)— Good for low clumping. A splendid ground cover. Best in large masses on well-drained slopes.

15 to 18 inches.....\$2.00

CHAMAEDAPHNE CALYCVLATA (*Leatherleaf*)— White flowers in Lily of the Valley-like clusters. The brown leaves persist throughout the winter.

15 to 18 inches.....\$2.00

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS (*Rock Cotoneaster*)—A low, almost prostrate, open shrub with small dark green leaves; generally evergreen, but not always. Has small pink flowers during summer and bright red berries in the winter.

12 to 18 inches.....\$1.50

18 to 24 inches.....2.00

PYRACANTHA (*Firethorn*)



Pyracantha

PYRACANTHA COCCINEA LANDI (*Laland Firethorn*)—

A tall growing shrub or tree with small box-like evergreen foliage; more hardy and vigorous than the Scarlet Firethorn. Particularly attractive in winter when it is covered with orange-red berries. Panicles of white flowers are produced in spring; very ornamental when used as a specimen plant.

18 to 24 inches.....\$1.50
2 to 3 feet 2.50

DASYLIRION SATAL TEXANUM — Narrow saw-tooth leaves, resembling the yucca. Suitable for dry places. Fine for large urns and rockeries.

Each\$2.00

ELAEAGNUS

ELAEAGNUS EXTRA BROAD LEAF—Our own introduction.

18 to 24 inches.....\$1.50
2 to 3 feet 2.50

ELAEAGNUS FRUITLANDI—Long pointed leaves, with a silvery sheen on under side. New variety.

18 to 24 inches.....\$1.50
2 to 3 feet 2.50

ELAEAGNUS REFLEXA (*Bronze Elaeagnus*)—Leaves very dark green above, silvery beneath, margins of leaf undulating. Creamy white fragrant flowers.

18 to 24 inches.....\$1.50
2 to 3 feet 2.50

ELAEAGNUS PUNGENS VARIEGATA—Leaves margined yellowish-white.

2 to 3 feet\$2.50

EUONYMUS

EUONYMUS JAPONICUS (*Evergreen Burningbush*)

—A handsome, compact, upright shrub with glossy dark green foliage which holds its color all winter. Can be trimmed to almost any form or height.

18 to 24 inches.....\$1.00
2 to 3 feet 2.00

EUONYMUS JAPONICUS ALBO-MARGINATUS (*Pearl Edge Euonymus*)—Leaves with white, rather narrow margins.

18 to 24 inches..... 1.50

EUONYMUS SEIBOLDI (*Spreading Euonymus*)—Vigorous, forming broad, rather loose shrub. Ornamental fruits.

18 to 24 inches.....\$1.50

Howell Nurseries

HYPERICUM CALYGINUM— Good evergreen ground cover plant for shady places. Leaves dark green.
Two year.....\$.50

ILEX (*Holly*)

ILEX BURFORDI— This is undoubtedly the greatest acquisition to the broad-leaved evergreen family which has been made in recent years. We have only a few plants to offer.

18 to 24 inches.\$5.00

ILEX CASSINE (*Dahoon Holly for the South*)—Fruit small, bright red berries.

2 to 3 feet.....\$2.50
3 to 4 feet..... 3.50

ILEX CORNUTA—A very beautiful holly. New and rare. We have only a few plants to offer.

12 to 18 inches.\$3.50



Ilex Opaca

ILEX CRENATA (*Japanese Holly*)— Small, glossy, dark green leaves and black berries. Absolutely dependable under all conditions.

12 to 18 inches.....\$1.50
18 to 24 inches..... 2.50
2 to 3 feet 4.00

ILEX OPACA (*American Holly*)—Christmas holly. Leaves glossy green, thorny along the edges. Berries bright red.

18 to 24 inches.....\$1.50
2 to 3 feet 2.50
3 to 4 feet 4.00

Some larger ones.

ILEX VOMITORIA (*Yupon Holly*)— Spreading branches. Fruit scarlet and small.

18 to 24 inches.....\$1.50
2 to 3 feet 2.50
3 to 4 feet 3.50

LAUROCERASUS

LAUROCERASUS CAROLINIANA (*Cherry Laurel*)— Shiny green leaves. Fine for grouping or as a background. May be trimmed into formal shapes.

18 to 24 inches.....\$1.50
2 to 3 feet 2.00
3 to 4 feet 3.00
4 to 5 feet 4.00

LAUROCERASUS ROTUNDIFOLIA (*Round Leaf Laurel*)— Handsome evergreen foliage. Short, oblong leaves.

18 to 24 inches.....\$2.00
2 to 3 feet 3.50

LAUROCERASUS SCHIPKAENSIS (*Korean Laurel*)— Small leaves, dark green above and very light beneath.

12 to 18 inches.....\$2.00
18 to 24 inches..... 3.00

LIGUSTRUM (*The Privets*)

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE (*Amur River Privet*)—Best evergreen hedge plant. Holds bright green color both summer and winter. Makes splendid hedge in one year.

Per 100\$5.00

LIGUSTRUM COREACEUM—Probably the most beautiful of the Ligustrum family. The growth is slow and the rich and glossy green foliage is very striking, being beautifully scalloped and fluted. We have only a few plants to offer.

Each\$3.50

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM (*Japanese Privet*)—A quick growing, upright shrub which makes up into striking tall clumps, or informal screening hedges, with wide spreading, curving branches; foliage bright, glossy green; showy, fragrant white flower plumes in the spring, followed by clusters of blue-black berries. Stands trimming; very vigorous and hardy in most soil and situations.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00

3 to 4 feet..... 1.50

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM (*Glossy Japanese Privet*)—Large, thick, dark, shiny green leaves. Flowers white, followed by black berries which are retained all winter. Our stock is especially selected for hardiness.

18 to 24 inches.....\$1.50

2 to 3 feet..... 2.50

LONICERA NITIDA (*Evergreen Bush Honeysuckle*)—Glossy leaves turn to an attractive shade of purple in Autumn.

12 to 15 inches.....\$1.50

18 to 24 inches..... 2.50



Southern Magnolia

MAGNOLIA

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA (*Sweet Bay*)—Creamy, fragrant flowers. Leaves very large and decorative.

2 to 3 feet.....\$2.00

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA (*Southern Magnolia*)—Called the evergreen magnolia, one of the handsomest trees in the South. It grows to be a large oval-headed tree and bears beautiful large white blossoms in late spring or early summer. Thrives best in not too dry a soil and where the temperature seldom falls to zero.

18 to 24 inches.....\$1.50

2 to 3 feet.....2.50

3 to 4 feet.....3.50

MAHONIA

MAHONIA BAELI (*Formerly Mahonia Japonica*)—Well known for its beautiful holly-like foliage and its shade-loving nature.

12 to 18 inches.....\$1.50

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM (*Oregon Grape*)—Shining green leaves which turn rich scarlet in Autumn. Striking in May when yellow flowers appear. Blue-black fruits. Best in half-shade.

18 to 24 inches.....\$1.50

2 to 3 feet.....2.00

MAHONIA PINNATA FASCICULARIS (*Cluster Holly Grape*)—Leaves dark green, shining and rather spiny. Flowers blue. Larger grower than aquifolium and is much more striking. Stock limited.

18 to 24 inches.....\$2.00

2 to 3 feet.....3.00

SUGGESTIONS FOR CARE OF SHRUBS

In planting shrubs, first prepare the soil by ploughing or spading. Dig a hole large enough to allow the roots to spread out naturally. Plant the shrub a trifle deeper than it stood in the nursery, covering the roots a little at a time and firmly packing the soil about the roots with the feet. After planting, keep the ground free from weeds and grass by cultivating. This is important.

PRUNING—Do not fail to properly prune your shrubs as soon as planted. The success of your plants depends upon proper pruning. All deciduous shrubs should be pruned annually. The tops and branches should be cut back one-third or one-half if necessary; all dead branches and weak growth should be removed, and care must be exercised not to cut off the blooming wood. All shrubs that flower on the previous year's growth should not be pruned until June or July, after the blooming period has passed. To this class belong the Althæas, Cydonias, Deutzias, Forsythias, Philadelphus, Spirea, etc. Do not fail to fertilize your shrubs at least once a year.

NANDINA DOMESTICA

(Nandina)—A very showy shrub of medium height with large clusters of small red berries in the autumn. Its dark green foliage assumes a gorgeous orange-red or crimson color in winter. Thrives well in any well-drained, loamy soil, and is very hardy. One of the plants which is used in all of the better class of landscape work.



12 to 18 inches.....	\$1.50
18 to 24 inches.....	2.00
2 to 3 feet	2.50

OSMANTHUS AQUIFOLIUM (*Holly Leaf Osmanthus*)—Small evergreen tree with spiny, toothed shining leaves. Flowers white and very fragrant.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$2.00
18 to 24 inches.....	2.50
2 to 3 feet	3.50

THEA BOHEA (*Tea of Commerce*)—One of the very best of medium sized broad-leaf evergreens for foundation and other plantings.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet	3.00

VIBURNUM RHYTIDOPHYLLUM (*Leatherleaf Evergreen Snowball*)—Large, oblong leaves, deep green above, gray beneath. Bright red berries. Flowers yellowish white. Valuable to use in broad-leaf plantings for the foliage contrast. Rare and very beautiful.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$1.50
18 to 24 inches.....	2.00
2 to 3 feet	2.50

YUCCA

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA (*Common Yucca*)—Also known as bear grass and Adam's Needle. Has long pointed, sword-shaped leaves, with large, white bell-shaped flowers borne in large heads. Will grow any place, but prefers a dry, waste place.

Two year.....	\$.35
Three year.....	.50

YUCCA RED—A real novelty. Blooms red in Spring and keeps constantly in bloom the entire summer.

Price	\$1.50
-------------	--------

Write us for prices and plan of arrangement for the
complete planting of your grounds.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS



HERE are numerous ways in which the hardy ornamental flowering shrubs can be used to make the grounds around the home more beautiful. While they do not retain their foliage throughout the winter, they fill an important place and present a wide field for the selection of colors, season of bloom and growth. The

Spirea, Hydrangea, Barberry and others of like character are effective for grouping or mass planting against fences or walls. The tall quick growing shrubs like the Dogwood, Hibiscus, and Mock orange may be used to screen buildings, planted to form a hedge or as specimens. All of the varieties described on the following pages thrive in the South and are of good stock, well branched.

We can often supply larger sizes in many of the shrubs at \$1.00 and more, according to size.

ACANTHOPANAX PENTAPHYLLUM (*Five-Leaved Angelica*)—Graceful arching habit. Splendid for banks. Good foliage.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

AMORPHA CANESCENS (*Dwarf Lead Plant*)—Dwarf. Very attractive blue flowers.

18 to 24 inches.....\$.50

AMORPHA FRUTICOSA (*Indigo Bush*)—Deep purple flowers.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

BERBERIS THUNBERGI—Graceful shrub of low, dense habit. Brilliant red berries in great profusion.

12 to 18 inches.....\$.50

BERBERIS THUNBERGI ATROPURPUREA (*Red Barberry*)—Foliage a brilliant red. A decided acquisition among the newer shrubs.

12 to 18 inches.....\$1.00

BUDDLEIA LINDLEYANA—Growth compact, with dark green foliage. 3-to-5-inch racemes are crowded with small purplish-violet flowers. Good for cut flowers. Splendid shrub but little known.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50



BUDDLEIA VARIABILIS

(*Butterfly Bush*)

Also known as Summer Lilac. Of quick bushy growth; the flowers which are similar to the lilac in fragrance and color, bloom profusely all summer. Excellent for cut flowers. Should be cut back each spring.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

CALLICARPA (*Beautyberry*)

CALLICARPA AMERICANA (*Beautyberry*)—Dwarf. A native plant with feathery blue flowers which grow in clusters about August, followed by bunches of bright purple berries along the stem.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

CALLICARPA PURPUREA (*Chinese Beautyberry*)—Especially attractive in August with its violet-lilac berries. Graceful branching habit.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

CALYCANTHUS (*Sweetshrub*)

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS (*Sweetshrub*)—Also known as the Strawberry Bush, a unique shrub with dark green aromatic foliage, which turns yellow in autumn. Has odd-shaped, chocolate-colored flowers that are spicily fragrant. Thrives in shady situations; especially suited for planting near trees.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

CARYOPTERIS (*Bluebeard*)

CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHA (*Bluebeard*)—Blue Spirea; a low shrub, the stems of which are covered with pretty lavender-blue flowers about September. Not entirely hardy in colder sections.

18 to 24 inches.....\$.50

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA (*White Fringe*)—Fragrant tassel-like white flowers. Blue-black plum-like fruits follow.

18 to 24 inches.....\$1.50

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA (*Hardy Lemon*)—Good for ornamental defensive hedges and also as a shrub.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA (*Sweet Pepper Bush—Summer Sweet*)—Spikes of fragrant flowers. Good for massing.

12 to 18 inches.....\$.50

18 to 24 inches......75

CORNUS (*Dogwood*)

CORNUS SANGUINEA (*Red Twigged Dogwood*)—Purple or dark-red branches.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

CYDONIA (*Quince*)

CYDONIA JAPONICA (*Flowering Quince—Burning Bush*)—A shrub of great beauty. Very early in the spring it is completely covered with vivid red or scarlet flowers, followed by small fragrant quince-shaped fruit. The foliage is small, dark green and glossy. Does well in most soils and situations.

18 to 24 inches.....\$.50

2 to 3 feet......75

A CLUMP OF EVERGREENS
Adds contrast to winter beauty.

DEUTZIA

DEUTZIA CANDIDA—One of the most desirable shrubs, though varying in height and habit, bloom alike in dainty bell or tassel-shaped flower. They will thrive in almost any situation; are extremely ornamental and make possible many striking effects in garden or border. One of tall-growing double white Deutzias.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

DEUTZIA GRACILIS—Dwarf growing, dense, bushy; its drooping branches are wreathed with pure white flowers in the late spring. Will grow well in shade.

18 to 24 inches.....\$.50

DEUTZIA GRACILIS ROSEA—Small, compact shrub with exquisite pink flowers.

18 to 24 inches.....\$.50

DEUTZIA LEMOINEI—Dwarf growing but the stems are borne erect. Has medium large flowers of pure white produced in cone-shaped heads. Reaches a height of 3 to 4 feet.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

DEUTZIA PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—A tall, upright shrub, reaching a height of 6 to 8 feet; blooms appear before any of the other varieties. They are large and double with the outer petal tinged with pink.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

3 to 4 feet......75

EXOCHORDA

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA (*Pearl Bush*)—An upright shrub that prefers a moist, fertile soil and grows 6 to 10 feet high. It takes its name from the early buds which resemble pearls strung on slender threads. The buds later open up into long gleaming sprays of pure white. Exceptional showy and different.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

3 to 4 feet......75

ELAEAGNUS

ELAEAGNUS LONGIPES (*Cherry Elaeagnus*)—Silvery leaves, fragrant yellow flowers. Large red berries.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00

EUONYMUS

EUONYMUS ALATUS (*Winged Euonymus*)—Corky bark. Warm crimson autumn coloring. Fine specimen shrub.

12 to 18 inches.....\$.75

18 to 24 inches.....1.00

2 to 3 feet.....1.50

EUONYMUS AMERICANUS (*Brook Euonymus*)—Pink fruits.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

EUONYMUS EUROPAEUS (*European Burning Bush*)—Pink fruits, green bark and light green leaves with good autumn coloring.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00

PRUNUS

FLOWERING ALMOND RED—Well-known, popular dwarf shrub which blooms early in spring.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.75

FLOWERING ALMOND WHITE—One of the earliest shrubs to flower in spring.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.75

FORSYTHIA (*Golden Bell*)

Splendid old shrubs with bright yellow bell-shaped flowers, which appear very early in the spring before the leaves come out. Sometimes they are confused with the winter jasmine. The upright forms make excellent tall hedges, and also good fillers for massed shrubs.



Forsythia

FORSYTHIA FORTUNEI—This is the most used variety on account of it being the most upright in growth. Useful in the back row of groups. Very vigorous grower and prolific bloomer.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

3 to 4 feet.....\$.75

FORSYTHIA SUSPENSА (*Weeping Golden Bell*)—Flowers golden yellow.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

3 to 4 feet.....\$.75

FORSYTHIA SPECTABILIS (*Showy Border Golden Bell*)—Most profuse of all, with large, rich golden yellow flowers. Neat bushy habit.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

3 to 4 feet.....\$.75

FORSYTHIA SEIBOLDI (*Drooping Golden Bell*)—Low shrub, with very slender pendulous or trailing branches.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

3 to 4 feet.....\$.75

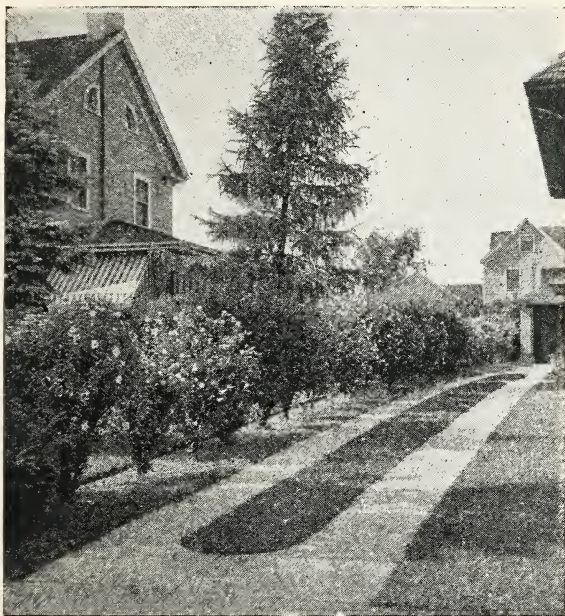
FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA (*Green Stem Golden Bell*)—Erect branches.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

3 to 4 feet.....\$.75

HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA (*Witch Hazel*)—Yellow, ribbon-like flowers. Does best in moist places.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50



**Shrub-Althea
Rose of Sharon**

ALTHEA (*Hibiscus*)

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS (*Althea*)—Also called "Rose of Sharon," an old garden favorite of upright growth and makes one of the best shrubs for a tall hedge or screen. Blooms all summer in a variety of colors, both double and single and pure white to dark purple flowers.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

HYDRANGEAS

Our stock of Hydrangeas is unsurpassed in quality. As a rule, Hydrangeas are much more effective when planted in masses and our prices permit them to be used freely in this way.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS (*Smooth Hydrangea*)

An attractive, upright shrub with bright green foliage and large creamy white flowers. A native plant and ideal for garden use or large plantings.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA (*Hills of Snow*)—A compact, round-headed shrub of medium height; foliage is large and of a bright green color. The flowers, similar to the familiar "snowball" in appearance, are white and bloom from early June to late September. Excellent for solid low borders or in foundation plantings which will allow for about four feet.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

HYDRANGEAS (Continued)



Hydrangea P. G.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA (Peegee Hydrangea)—The old garden favorite. Has the largest cluster of flowers of all the shrubs. In July the plant is enveloped with a mass of pure white blooms and generally last for a long time. Large beds when kept at a uniform development are extremely showy. If planted in rich soil and pruned back every spring before the leaf buds open, they will grow to dense, dwarf clumps of compact form and produce larger clusters.

18 to 24 inches.....\$.50
2 to 3 feet75

HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA (Oak Leaf Hydrangea)—A medium shrub, the foliage, similar in form to an oak leaf, is a rich deep green in summer and a claret color in the fall. Large showy panicles of pure white flowers are produced in mid-summer. Attains a height of 3 to 4 feet and grows well in sun or shade.

2 to 3 feet75

HYPERICUM (St. Johnswort)

HYPERICUM AUREUM (Golden St. Johnswort)—Large bright yellow flowers. Blue green foliage effective on margin of shrubbery.

18 to 24 inches.....\$.50

HYPERICUM GLADIoidES—Leaves dark green. Flowers yellow in dense many flowered cymes.

Two year.....\$.50

HYPERICUM MOSERAINUM (Gold Flower)—Large yellow flowers. Splendid mass plant.

Two year.....\$.50

HYPERICUM PATULUM HENRYI—Similar to the Goldflower but slightly taller. Produces a great profusion of yellow flowers with a fringe of petals, like yellow roses, with anthers in the center. Nearly evergreen in the South.

Two year.....\$.50

Howell Nurseries

ILEX VERTICAL (*Verticillata*)—One of best winter berry bearers.

18 to 24 inches.....\$.75
2 to 3 feet 1.00

JASMINUM NUDIFLORUM (*Winter Flowering Jasmine*)—The Jasmine that blooms in the late winter, bearing a profusion of bright, yellow tubular flowers before the small green leaves appear. Nearly Evergreen and grows to a height of about three feet.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

KERRIA JAPONICA (*Japanese Kerria*)—Sometimes called Globe Flower, is another old garden favorite that becomes a mass of golden yellow, globe-shaped flowers in the spring. The branches remain green in the winter.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50
3 to 4 feet..... .75



Kerria Japonica

KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS (*Beauty Bush*)—A new shrub of rare beauty.

18 to 24 inches.....\$1.50



Landscape Suggestions

Any problems you have in planning or planting we want you to bring to us. All that we ask is that you let us hear from

you before the rush season, which is in the fall.

We invite your inquiries about plants or sizes which are not listed in this catalog as we always had a large variety which we have too small a number of each to list.

LAGERSTROEMIA (*Crapemyrtle*)



LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA (*Crape Myrtle*)—The most popular and most characteristic of Southern shrubs. Of upright, open habit with small, dark green foliage and large clumps of the beautiful flowers borne throughout the summer.

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA (*Purple*)—Produces immense clusters of flowers of rich purple.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA (*Crimson*)— A bright, showy plant of handsome growth with large bunches of scarlet flowers.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA ROSEA— A free-flowering Crape Myrtle old-rose in color.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA ALBA (*White Crape Myrtle*).

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA WILLIAM TOOVEY— Rich red.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00

LIGUSTRUM

LIGUSTRUM—See also Broad-Leaved Evergreens.

LIGUSTRUM NANAUM COMPACTUM (*Lodense Privet*)—Very dwarf and requiring little trimming to make a low hedge.

18 to 24 inches.....\$.50

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM VARIEGATUM—Golden variegated California Privet.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.50
Some larger

LIGUSTRUM PENDULUM (*Weeping Privet*)—Most valuable in terrace work and to droop over walls and entrances and also for natural untrimmed hedges.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

LIGUSTRUM QUIHOU (*Summer Flowering Privet*)—Should be used much more than at present.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50
3 to 4 feet......75

LILAC *see* SYRINGA

LONICERA

LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA (*Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle*)—Pinkish white flowers in early Spring. Almost evergreen.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.50

LONICERA MORROWI (*Morrow Honeysuckle*)—Spreading habit. Flowers yellow. Red fruits and good bluish-green foliage. Very desirable.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

LONICERA MAACKI (*Amur Honeysuckle*)—Large white flowers. Small scarlet berries persisting until mid-winter.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

LONICERA TARTARICA ROSEA (*Pink Tartarian Honeysuckle*)—Flowers and red fruits freely produced.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

LONICERA BELLA CANDIDA—White flowers, good foliage.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

MAGNOLIA (*See also Broad Leaved Evergreens*)

MAGNOLIA PURPUREA (*Purple Japanese Magnolia*)—Blooms a few days later than the other varieties and therefore seldom injured by frost. Flowers reddish purple.

18 to 24 inches.....\$3.00
2 to 3 feet.....4.00
3 to 4 feet.....5.00

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA (*Pink Japanese Magnolia*)—Large pink flowers. One of the best.

2 to 3 feet.....\$5.00

MAGNOLIA STELLATA OR HALLEANA (*White Star Magnolia*)—Spreading, shrubby habit. Fragrant white flowers, appearing before leaves expand. Very scarce and rare.

18 to 24 inches.....\$6.00

H o w e l l N u r s e r i e s

MYRICA CERIFERA (*Bayberry—Candleberry*)—Gray waxy berries. Does well in poor soil. Berries all winter.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00

NEVIUSIA ALABAMENSIS (*Snow Wreath*)—Rare shrub which grows wild only on some shaded cliffs near Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Long, slender wand-like branches. Flowers borne in clusters along 2 or 3 feet of stem, forming ropes of feathery bloom.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.75

P H I L A D E L P H U S (*Mockorange*)

An ornamental shrub, the flowers of which smell like those of the orange, and the leaves taste like cucumbers. One of the common names of this plant is "Syringa" which is also the botanical name of the lilac, to which they have not the slightest affinity. They are all quite hardy.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS (*Sweet Mock Orange*)—A tall, upright shrub with fragrant, pure white flowers.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

3 to 4 feet......75

PHILADELPHUS GORDONIANUS (*Gordon Mock Orange*)—Blooms freely and is vigorous. Flowers pure white and scentless.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

PHILADELPHUS VIRGINALIS (*Virginal Mock Orange*)—Beautiful semi-double flowers. Very fragrant. Blooms earlier than common Mock Orange. One of the most desirable.

18 to 24 inches.....\$.50

2 to 3 feet......75

POTENTILLA FRUITICOSA (*Shrubby Cinquefoil*)—Blooms profusely. Clear yellow flowers. A very adaptable and useful shrub.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

3 to 4 feet......75

PUNICA (*Pomegranate*)—Bushy. Flowers with very large calyx from which protrude numerous large, bright orange-red petals. Double. Fruit globular.

18 to 24 inches.....\$.50

RHODOTYPOS KERROIDES (*White Kerria—Jet-bead*)—Fresh green foliage, pure white flowers. Shining, black bead-like berries all winter.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

RHUS COTINUS (*Smoke Tree—Purple Fringe*)—Feathery purplish flowers. Good foliage, brilliant autumn coloring.

3 to 4 feet.....\$1.00

4 to 5 feet.....1.50

RHUS TYPHINA LACINIATA (*Dwarf Staghorn Sumac*)—A charming dwarf sumac which is noted for its grotesque shapes and brilliant coloring.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00

ROBINIA HISPIDA (Dwarf Flowering Locust—Rose Acacia)— Attractive rosy pink fragrant flowers.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

ROSA HUGONIS (Father Hugo Rose)— Clear yellow single flowers, freely produced. Fragrant. Vigorous grower. Best in masses or in the shrub border, but not in rose gardens.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00

ROSA NITIDA (Bristly Rose)— Low, spreading species. Foliage narrow, bright green and shining. Pink flowers. Useful for covering banks. Good Autumn coloring.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.75

SALIX

SALIX CAPREA (Pussy Willow)— This is the willow whose blossoms, resembling at first silvery-gray fur, are the first sign of spring. An attractive, rapid-growing shrub for the lawn or garden. Wet soil is not necessary.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

3 to 4 feet..... .75

Large 1.50

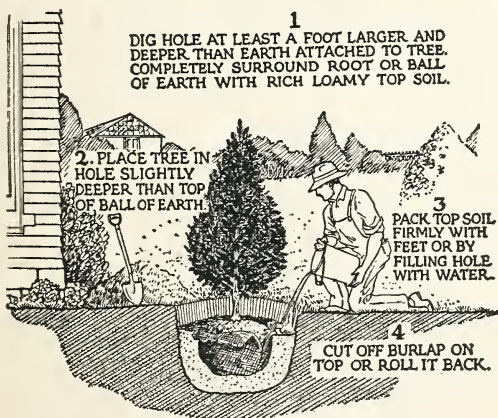
SALIX INCANA (Rosemary Willow)— Shrub or small round-topped tree, with long slender branches.

3 to 4 feet.....\$1.00

SALIX VITELLINA AUREA (Gold Bark Willow)— Valuable for winter effect, bark being bright golden yellow. Silky leaves are silvery beneath.

3 to 4 feet.....\$1.00

How to Properly Plant Evergreens



5
ADD LOOSE SOIL UNTIL THE HOLE IS FILLED AND PACK FIRMLY AND LEAVE LIBERAL SUPPLY OF LOOSE EARTH ON TOP.

SPIREAS



Spiraea

SPIRAEA ATCHINSONI—Creamy white, large panicles of bloom in early summer. A Spiraea that is little known but most beautiful.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

SPIRAEA ANTHONY WATERER (*Waterer Spiraea*)

A dwarf, bushy type; flowers in flat clusters, bright rosy crimson. Blooms almost continuously and is one of the few good showy red flowered shrubs sufficiently dwarf to be used in foundation plantings or in the front row of shrub groups. Very popular.

18 to 24 inches.....\$.50

SPIRAEA BILLIARDI (*Billiard Spiraea*)—A hardy shrub of upright growth. Purplish-red flowers are produced almost continuously during the summer. Useful as a cut flower.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

SPIRAEA CALLOSA ALBA (*Japanese Spiraea*)—

White flowers. Purplish green foliage when young. Blooms freely. Very good.

18 to 24 inches.....\$.50

SPIRAEA OPULIFOLIA (*Ninebark*)—Creamy white flowers. Beautiful seed pods.

Two year.....\$.50

SPIRAEA PRUNIFOLIA (*Bridalwreath Spiraea*)—
Of medium height with graceful arching branches.
In spring, branches are covered with small, button-
like double white flowers.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50
3 to 4 feet......75

SPIRAEA REEVESIANA (*Reeves Spiraea*)— A beau-
tiful form that hugs the ground closely, forming a
rounded mass. Foliage is a pale green and bears
double white flowers late in spring.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50
3 to 4 feet......75

SPIRAEA THUNBERGI (*Thunberg Spiraea*)—
Forms a dense, fluffy bush, the feathery foliage,
which is a peculiar but pleasing shade of yellowish
green, changing to red and orange in the autumn.

18 to 24 inches.....\$.50

SPIRAEA TRICHOCARPA (*Korean Spiraea*)—A
new spiraea that promises to be a very valuable ac-
quisition to the shrub list.

18 to 24 inches.....\$1.50

SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTEI (*Van Houttei Spiraea*)—
Probably the most popular variety today, graceful
in habit, thrives in any soil or situation. Its grace-
fully arching form is very effective when the
branches are covered with the round, white clustered
flowers.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.50

STEPHANANDRA FLEXUOSA (*Cutleaf Stephanan-
dra*)—Graceful, compact habit. Handsome foliage,
similar to small maple leaf.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50



Anthony Waterer Spiraea

SYMPHORICARPOS (*Snowberry*)

SYMPHOROCARPUS CHENAULTI (*Chenault's Coralberry*)—Although this plant produces greenish red flowers in summer, its chief beauty is found in the wealth of red or purplish berries which follow the blooms and cling to the branches during the winter. Very useful for planting on banks to keep from washing out.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

SYMPHOROCARPUS RACEMOSUS (*Snowberry*)—Handsome dark green foliage and a profusion of large white berries in the fall make it conspicuous in any border planting.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

SYMPHOROCARPUS VULGARIS (*Coralberry*)—Coral-red berries persisting throughout the winter.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

SYRINGA (*Lilac*)

SYRINGA (*Lilac*)—About 40 to 60 of the very newest and best varieties. \$1.50 to \$2.50, according to size.

Varieties	Size
Alphonse Lavalley.....	2-3 ft.
Belle de Nance.....	3-4 ft.
Bertha Daman.....	2-3 ft.
Buffon	2-3 ft.
Buffon	3-4 ft.
Charles Joly.....	2-3 ft.
Charles Tenth	2-3 ft.
Claude Bernard	2-3 ft.
Coerulea Superba	2-3 ft.
Compte de Kerachone	2-3 ft.
Condorset	3-4 ft.
Congo	2-3 ft.
Crayton Red	3-4 ft.
Dr. Lindley	2-3 ft.
Dr. Masters	2-3 ft.
Hugo Koster	2-3 ft.
Jean Calot	2-3 ft.
Josikea	1-2 ft.
Josikea	2-3 ft.
Lamarck	2-3 ft.
La Printemps	2-3 ft.
Louis Henry	2-3 ft.
Ludwig Spaethe	2-3 ft.
Madame Casimir Perriere	2-3 ft.
Madame Lavalley	2-3 ft.
Michael Buchner	2-3 ft.
Miss Stepman	2-3 ft.
Persian Purple	3-4 ft.
Persian White	2-3 ft.
President Grevy	2-3 ft.
President Grevy	3-4 ft.
Professor Stockhart	3-4 ft.
Rene Jerre Desloges	3-4 ft.
Rubra de Marley	2-3 ft.
Stadig de Rothplatz	2-3 ft.
Sulte	2-3 ft.
Vauban	3-4 ft.
Vestale	2-3 ft.
Villosa	18-24 ins.
William Robinson	2-3 ft.
Common Purple and White	\$.50-\$1.00

TARAXIX (*Salt Cedar*)—Flowers pink. Feathery grey-green foliage. Will succeed almost anywhere.

2 to 3 feet... \$.50

4 to 5 feet..... 1.00

VIBURNUM

VIBURNUM CARLESI (*Pink Fragrant Snowball*)—Much branched, spreading shrub. Pinkish flowers which are very fragrant. Rare and beautiful.

18 to 24 inches.....\$3.50

VIBURNUM LANTANA (*Wayfaring Tree*).

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

3 to 4 feet......75

VIBURNUM OPULUS (*Highbush Cranberry*).

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

VIBURNUM OPULUS STERILE (*Common Snowball*)

—A shrub that is familiar to everyone. Becomes covered in the early spring with perfect balls of snowy white flowers.

18 to 24 inches.....\$.50

2 to 3 feet......75

VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM (*Single Japanese Snowball*)—Flat heads of white flowers.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

3 to 4 feet......75

VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM PLICATUM (*Japanese Snowball*)—A beautiful variety of compact growth with brownish green leaves and snowball-like blooms of pure white in June.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

3 to 4 feet.....1.00

VITEX AGNUS CASTUS (*Chaste Tree*)—Dainty shrub. Lilac to blue flowers. Has gray-green, star-shaped leaves.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

3 to 4 feet......75

WEIGELA

One of the best all-round shrubs for the lawn; of medium height with great masses of flowers in late spring. Prefer moist, loamy soil with full sun or partial shade.

WEIGELA ROSEA (*Pink Weigela*)—Showy pink flowers borne in great profusion. Very popular.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

WEIGELA HEROINE (*White Weigela*).

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

3 to 4 feet......75

WEIGELA VAN HOUTTEI (*Van Houttei Weigela*)—Carmine, good color.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

3 to 4 feet......75

WEIGELA NANA VARIEGATA (*Variegated Leaf Weigela*)—Pale pink flowers. Compact habit. Green leaves variegated yellow.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

WEIGELA EVA RATHKE (*Red Flowering Weigela*)—Flowers rich carmine. Very popular.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

3 to 4 feet......75

WEIGELA GUSTAV MALET—Flowers light pink, bordered white.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.50

Ornamental Deciduous Trees

A house never looks so well as when it is glimpsed between the arching branches of a nearby tree, or when it is nestled under the sheltering arm of a large tree.

Trees are a protection from the rigors of winter, and by transpiration they materially freshen the atmosphere during the summer. A tree should be chosen for its form, color, texture and general habit of growth—in other words, for its contribution to the picture. The ultimate effect to be produced must be visualized and a decision made as to where a round, pointed or triangular outline is wanted; where a light, feathery texture or a dense mass is desirable, and where the colors must blend or contrast to strike an emphatic note.

Trees selected for street and avenue planting should be symmetrical in character; long lived and should not be readily susceptible to injury from insects and smoke. For narrow streets the American elm is one of the best trees on account of its high-headed, characteristic growth. Its tall, vase-like form enables it to reach above houses that may not be set far back. The low, compact-headed types, such as the sugar maple, pin oak and red oak ought to be planted only on wide streets.

There are two kinds of specimen plants; those which are used as single specimens, with full space allowed for their normal development, like the Japanese maples, dogwood, birch, magnolia, silktree, and those which are used as ascent trees, as the Lombardy, Pyramidal Tuliptree on account of their columnar or pyramidal habit of growth. All of our trees are hardy, field grown stock and when digging them great care is taken to keep the root system intact. With reasonable care they will thrive and become a real part of your home.

This list contains shade and flowering trees, but principally flowering. We wish to recommend small flowering trees for both the small lawn and the pretentious estate as nothing gives a more pleasing effect.

ACER (*The Maples*)

ACER DASYCARPUM (*Silver Maple*)—Also called white Maple. This is a quick-growing tree which forms a large round head with an open top. Its foliage, pale green above and almost white beneath, makes a very delightful shade. Grows in almost any soil. Blooms very early in the spring; leaves appear promptly and remain until late fall.

6 to 8 feet	\$1.00
8 to 10 feet	2.00
10 to 12 feet	2.50

ACER PALMATUM AUTROPURPURUM (*Blood Leaf Japanese Maple*)—Rich purple-red leaves that retain their color throughout the summer.

18 to 24 inches	\$5.00
-----------------------	--------

ACER PALMATUM ATROPURPURUM DISECTUM (*Thread Leaf Japanese Maple*)—Leaves finely cut, greenish with shades of red.

18 to 24 inches	\$5.00
-----------------------	--------



Norway Maple

ACER PALMATUM DISECTUM VIRIDIS (*Green Cut-Leaved Japanese Maple*).

18 to 24 inches.....\$5.00

ACER PLATANOIDES (*Norway Maple*)—A large, handsome tree with spreading branches and a compact, round head. Splendid for edging avenues as the trees make a uniform growth. The leaves are a bright green and assume a bright yellow hue before they drop. The leaves are preceded by an abundance of yellow-green blossoms.

5 to 6 feet.....\$1.00
6 to 8 feet.....1.50
8 to 10 feet.....2.50
10 to 12 feet.....3.50

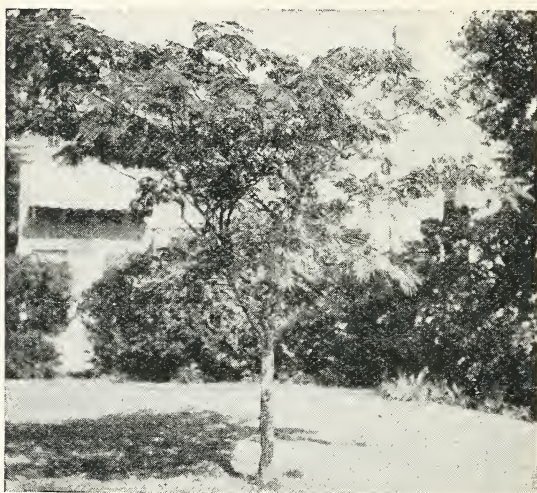
ACER PLATANOIDES SCHWEDLERI (*Red Leaf Norway Maple*)—Best large growing purple leaf tree. Makes good specimen.

6 to 8 feet.....\$4.00

ACER SACCHARINUM (*Sugar Maple*)—Often called Hard Maple. This tree is especially adapted to gravelly soils. It is oval-headed, large and handsome, having red blossoms which individually are inconspicuous but in mass are showy early in the spring before the leaves appear. The leaves come early, but in late summer they begin to turn brilliant yellow and red and drop before most other leaves.

8 to 10 feet.....\$2.00

ALBIZZIA



Mimosa Tree

ALBIZZIA (*Mimosa Tree*)—Ornamental tree with spreading branches. Feathery foliage and showy flowers which are borne at the tips of the branches in large heads which are pink or light yellow and pink. Forms a low, flat-topped crown. Very beautiful and should have wider distribution.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.00
3 to 4 feet.....	2.00
4 to 6 feet.....	3.00

AMYGDALIS PERSICA ALBA (*White Flowering Peach*)—Pure white and fully double.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.00
------------------	--------

AMYGDALIS PERSICA RUBRA (*Red Flowering Peach*)—Probably the most brilliant of all the flowering trees.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.00
------------------	--------

ARALIA SPINOSA (*Hercules' Club—Devil's Walking Stick*)—Small tree of tropical appearance with stout, prickly stems. Flowers creamy white, in large panicles.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75
4 to 5 feet.....	1.00
5 to 6 feet.....	1.50

CATALPA

CATALPA BUNGEI (*Umbrella Catalpa*)—Dwarf growth. Forms umbrella-shaped top of deep green leaves. Very striking. Useful for formal effects.

Two year heads.....	\$3.50
---------------------	--------

CERCIDOPHYLLUM JAPONICUM (*Katsura Tree*)—Develops into a magnificent tree. Beautiful spring and autumn coloring. Leaves resemble cercis.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75
3 to 4 feet.....	1.25
5 to 6 feet.....	2.50

CERCIS CANADENSIS (Red Bug—Judas Tree)—Small tree bearing masses of reddish purple flowers. Very effective when planted with white dogwood and along borders of woodland.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00
5 to 6 feet.....	1.50

CORNUS

CORNUS FLORIDA ALBA (White Flowering Dogwood)—Common dogwood. White flowers in spring and red berries in fall. Among the best of native flowering small trees.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75
3 to 4 feet.....	1.25

CORNUS ALBA FLORA (White Flowering Dogwood)—Foliage dark green on upper side of leaf with whitish under surface. Flowers double white and larger than common varieties. Foliage beautifully colored in autumn. Should have a wider distribution.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet.....	3.50

CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA (Red Flowering Dogwood)—Flowers pink. Foliage resembles white dogwood foliage. Very popular and exceedingly beautiful.

18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet.....	2.50
3 to 4 feet.....	3.50

FLOWERING PEACH—(See *Amygdalis*).

HALESIA TETROPTERA (Snowdrop Tree—Great Silver Bell)—Snow-white bell-shaped flowers in spring, profusely borne on branchlets. Decorative brown-winged fruits.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.50
5 to 6 feet.....	2.00

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA (Varnish Tree)—Clusters of bright yellow flowers. Small tree of irregular outline whose contrast is pleasing when planted with other trees.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.00
5 to 6 feet.....	2.00



Umbrella Catalpa



Lombardy Poplar

LIRIODENDRON (*Tuliptree*)

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA (*Tulip Tree*)—One of the finest of native trees, reaching a height of 60 to 100 feet. It has a narrow pyramidal head which in older age becomes more spreading. The leaves are simple; dark green in summer, turning to a clear yellow in the fall. The greenish-yellow tulip-shaped flowers appear in April. Useful for street and lawn planting, also valuable for timber.

5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00
6 to 8 feet.....	1.50

OXYDENDRON ARBOREUM (*Sourwood*)—Graceful clusters of white flowers. Good leathery foliage turning to scarlet in autumn. Deserves wide distribution.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet.....	3.50

PLATANUS (*Planetree*)

PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS (*American Sycamore—Plane Tree*)—Known also as the sycamore and buttonwood tree, is a large, open, spreading, quick-growing tree. It frequently attains a height of 140 to 170 feet. The bark is a characteristic feature, scaling off in huge patches and exposing the white, new bark. It will stand more pruning and shaping than most trees, which, with its high head, open habit of growth, and light green foliage, gives an impression of airiness with the shade. Valuable as a street tree on account of its ability to withstand the effects of dust and smoke.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.00
5 to 6 feet.....	1.25
6 to 8 feet.....	1.50

POPULUS (*Poplar*)

POPULUS ITALICA FASTIGATA (*Lombardy Poplar*)—A true Italian poplar; particularly suited for planting in poor soil where most trees would fail. It is a tall, columnar tree, adapted for formal effects or on narrow lanes.

6 to 8 feet	\$1.00
8 to 10 feet	1.25
10 to 12 feet	1.50

SALISBUREA ADIANTIFOLIA (*Maiden Hair Tree—Ginkgo Biloba*)—Leaves shaped like maidenhair fern. Picturesque. Immune from insects. Does well in city locations.

2 to 3 feet	\$1.00
3 to 4 feet	1.50
4 to 5 feet	2.00

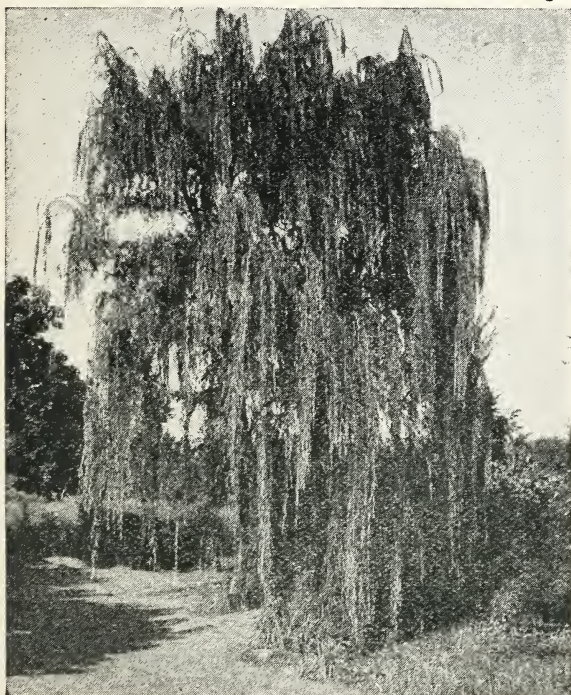
SALIX (*Willow*)

SALIX BABYLONICA (*Weeping Willow*)—Makes a large, weeping tree. One of the best for waterside planting.

4 to 5 feet	\$1.00
5 to 7 feet	1.50

ULMUS (*Japanese and American Elm*).

5 to 6 feet	\$1.50
6 to 8 feet	2.00
8 to 10 feet	2.50



CLIMBING VINES

No group of plants is quite so adaptable and capable of a wide range of use as the vines and creepers because of their permanence, ease of culture, and freedom from insects and diseases. Vines are grown on masonry walls for the beauty of their foliage, and also to soften and add color and shadows to an otherwise blank expanse. They are grown on garden walks as a background for flowering plants, where the delicate tracery of the leaves against the wall, together with interesting flowers on some and fruit on others, contributes a gardenesque quality which is delightful. One of the foremost uses of vines is to provide shade under arbors, pergolas and porches. For this purpose, lateral growing vines with decorative qualities are recommended. The wisteria and grapes are excellent. Vines like the honeysuckle may be grown on wire fences or supports to form an impenetrable barrier where the space is too limited for a screen of trees or a hedge. In placing a trellis or other support against wooden structures it is usually better to secure them with a hinge at the bottom to 4 x 4-inch posts set firmly in the ground and fastened at their tops with hooks. Then the whole mass of trellis and vine can be unhooked and folded outward onto the ground when it is necessary to paint or remove the vine for any purpose. In planting vines see that they receive sufficient moisture until they become well established. Most vines thrive in places that would be too damp and shady for shrubs and they also make excellent ground covers to hide barren spots and washouts.

ACTINIDIA ARGUTA (*Bower Actinidia—Silver Vine*)—Flowers white with purple center. Rich dark green foliage. Yellow berries. Quick grower.

Price\$.50

AKEBIA QUINATA (*Japanese Twining Vine*)—Purple flowers and ornamental fruit.

Price\$.50

AMPELOPSIS

AMPELOPSIS TRICUSPIDATA (*Boston Ivy—Japanese Creeper*)—Brilliant autumn coloring. Blue berries which eventually turn black. Clings to brick and stone.

Price\$.50

BERCHEMIA RACEMOSA (*Japanese Supplejack*)—Small, bright green, graceful foliage, useful for covering trellis work in sunny positions. Flowers greenish. Red berries finally turning black.

Price\$.75



Trumpet Creeper

BIGNONIA RADICANS

(*Trumpet
Creeper*)

A vigorous woody vine that clings tightly with small roots along its stems. Produces clusters of large, deep orange, trumpet shaped flowers all summer. Will climb to great heights on trees and makes one of the best vines for all purposes.

Price\$.50

BOSTON IVY—(See *Ampelopsis*).

CELASTRUS SCANDENS (*American Bittersweet*)—
Yellow flowers. Orange fruit in autumn.

Price\$.50 to \$1.00

CLEMATIS

A handsome twining shrub, quite hardy. They delight in a strong, rich soil and for climbing up stumps of old trees, training to trellises, covering arbors or planting to droop over rock work, no plants are more suitable or will make a more gorgeous display.

CLEMATIS JACKMANI (*Jackman Clematis*)—Large purple blooms.

Price\$1.00

CLEMATIS PANICULATA (*Sweet Autumn Clematis*)
—A rapid grower with light green shining foliage. The flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white and cover the plant with a mass of bloom in mid-summer and fall.

Price\$.50

EUONYMUS

EUONYMUS RADICANS (*Wintercreeper*)—One of the finest evergreen vines with small, rich green foliage and pink fruits. It is a moderately rapid grower and perfectly hardy. Excellent for covering brick walls, tree trunks, rocky banks as well as vases, baskets and borders of beds.

Price\$.50

EUONYMUS RADICANS VARIEGATUS (*Variegated Wintercreeper*)—Similar to above but has leaves of green and white which take on a pinkish tinge in the winter.

Price\$.50

EUONYMUS RADICANS ACUTUS (*Sharpleaf Wintercreeper*)—Graceful form with long, narrow leaves, white veins, purplish underneath.

Price\$.50

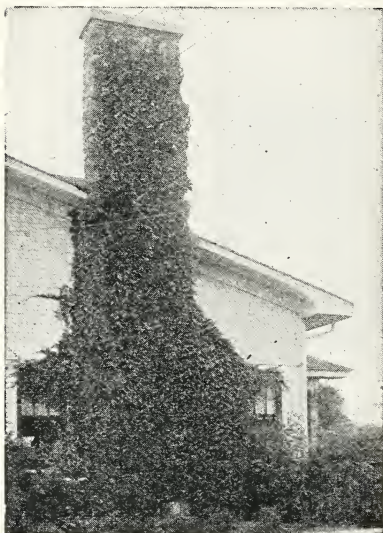
EUONYMUS KEWENSIS (*Small Leaf*).

Price\$.50

CLIMBING VINES (*Continued*)

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS (*Southern Yellow Jasmine—Carolina Jasmine*)—A small climbing shrub, with shiny evergreen foliage. Produces clusters of bright yellow, extremely fragrant flowers which are borne in great profusion in the spring.

Price\$.75



Ivy-Covered Chimney

Price\$.50

HEDERA COLCHICA (*Broad Leaf Ivy—Colchis Ivy*)—Less high-climbing than common ivy. Leaves large and bright green.

Price\$.50

HEDERA DIGITATA—Leaves rather small.

Price\$.50

KUDSU VINE (*Japanese Wonder Vine*)—Makes vigorous growth of slender, hairy twining stems. Flowers pea-shaped and purple. Remarkable for rapidity of growth.

Price\$.50

TREES AND SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR HEDGES

TALL HEDGES

Holly
Cherry-Laurel
Holly Osmanthus
Laurustinus
Redcedar

MEDIUM HEDGES

Abelia
Common Box
Elaeagnus
Hibiscus
Ligustrum

LOW HEDGES

Barberry
Firethorn
Euonymus
Honeysuckle

HEDERA HELIX IVY

(*English Ivy*)

Very attractive effects are possible with this well-known vine. For planting under shrubs and as a ground cover where grass cannot be grown it is invaluable. The large, glossy green leaves remain summer and winter.

LONICERA (*Honeysuckle*)

LONICERA HECKROTTI (*Everblooming Honeysuckle*)—Flowers purplish-rose outside, yellow inside. Free-flowering, bushy vine.

Price\$.50

LONICERA SULLIVANTI (*Grape Honeysuckle*).

Price\$.75

MADEIRA VINE—Flowers small and fragrant. Good for porches and arbors.

Price\$.50

SMILAX LAURIFOLIA (*Jackson Vine—Laurel Greenbrier*)—Stem stout, high-climbing. Leaves leathery, berries black.

Price\$1.00

WISTERIA

A small, hardy deciduous plant, unquestionably the most ornamental, hardy, flowering climber we have. Their lovely panicles of dark purple, light purple and pure white flowers, single and double, are produced in the most wonderful profusion under almost any circumstances. They are altogether without a rival. Useful on pergolas, porches and trellises.

WISTERIA SINENSIS PURPUREA (*Chinese Purple Wisteria*)—Rapid grower. Long, pendant purple flowers freely produced. Valuable for covering verandas or pergolas.

Seedling plants.....\$.50 and \$1.00

Grafted plants..... 1.50

WISTERIA SINENSIS ALBA (*White Chinese Wisteria*)—Same as purple except that flowers are white.

Seedling plants.....\$.50 and \$1.00

Grafted plants..... 1.50



Chinese Wisteria

CLIMBING ROSES

A FEW of the hardiest and best. Priced at \$.75 each for fine, large two-year plants.



AMERICAN PILLAR (HW)—Unusually large, single flowers borne in immense clusters. Delicate pink with white eye and yellow stamens.

AVIATEUR BLERIOT (HW)—Saffron yellow, with golden yellow center. Flowers full, double and carried in clusters.

CHEROKEE (L)—Single white flowers.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—Red.

CRIMSON RAMBLER (Mult)—Flowers deep crimson in clusters.

DOROTHY PERKINS (HW)—Strong free-blooming climber, often with fifty to sixty blooms on a single branch. Shell pink.

DR. W. VAN FLEET (HW)—One of the finest. Flowers dainty flesh-pink. Strong grower, with shiny bronze-green foliage and crimson thorns.

EMILY GRAY (HW)—Yellow blooms.

EXCELSA (HW)—(Red Dorothy Perkins.) Great clusters of crimson blooms. Free grower with rich, glossy green foliage. One of the best.

MARY WALLACE (HW)—Warm, attractive shade of pink which does not fade. Blooms do not drop on hot summer days.

PAULS SCARLET CLIMBER (HW)—Chief red climber.

SILVER MOON (HW)—Silvery-white single flowers with many golden yellow stamens borne on long stems.

TAUSENDSCHON (Mult)—Buds pink, opening to double flowers of lighter pink that eventually pass to white, but all stages found in single cluster at one time.

WICHURAIANA—Flowers single, pure white. Foliage evergreen.

PERENNIALS

The following perennials are in stock today but our stock varies from time to time as we often are out of a variety and often have many other varieties.

They are priced at \$.25 each except as noted.

We strongly recommend a liberal planting of perennials and are endeavoring to secure a stock that will include all that will thrive in this section.

ACHILLEA MILLIFOLIUM ROSEA (*Pink Yarrow*)—Rosy pink flowers in dense heads on stems 18 inches high.

ACHILLEA PTARMICA (*The Pearl—Yarrow—Sneezewort*)—Pure white double flowers all summer.

ALYSSUM SAXATILE COMPACTUM (*Dwarf Goldentuft*)—Masses of bright yellow flowers in early spring. Excellent for border or rockery.

ANCHUSA ITALICA DROPMORE (*Bugloss*)—Tall spikes of beautiful blue flowers flowering all summer.

ANTHEMIS TINCTORIA (*Yellow Chamomile—Marguerite*)—Handsome, finely cut foliage and large, golden-yellow flowers produced all summer.

AQUILEGIA (*Columbine*)—One of the daintiest of outdoor flowers.

Long spurred

Scarlet and red shades

Pink and rose shades

Blue and lavender shades

ARTEMESIA (*Silver King*)—Beautiful silver foliage.

ASTER NOVAE ANGELIAE (*Rosy New England Aster*)—Almost red and a profuse bloomer.

ASTER (*Mauve Cushion*).

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA (*Butterfly Weed*)—Attractive native plants. Umbels of bright orange-colored flowers.

BELLIS PERENNIS MIXED (*Double English Daisy*).

CENTAUREA MONTANA (*Perennial Cornflower—Mountain Bluet*)—Bears large, violet-blue flowers.



H o w e l l N u r s e r i e s

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Red
Yellow

Bronze
White

COREOPSIS (*Tickseed*).

DELPHINIUM (*Gold Medal Hybrids*).

DIANTHUS DELTOIDES (*Brilliant*).

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS (*Clove or Grass Pink*)—Double or single. Pink, purplish, and white, fragrant flowers on long spikes. Handsome glaucous, green foliage.

DIGITALIS PURPUREA (*Foxglove*)—Very stately and picturesque.

Grandiflora

Monstrosa

Giant Shirley

DICENTRA EXIMIA (*Fringed Bleedingheart*)—Compound racemes of deep rose, the heart-shaped flowers tapering to a long slender neck.

Price\$.50

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS (*Bleeding Heart*)—Bears numerous rosy-red, heart-shaped flowers in drooping racemes.

Price\$.50

FUNKIA LANCIFOLIA (*Day Lily—Lanceleaf Plantain Lily*)—Long, narrow leaves, dull green, produced in abundance. Lilac blue flowers. Excellent plant for shade and edging.

FUNKIA VARIEGATA—Variegated white and green foliage. Blue flowers.

FUNKIA SUBCORDATA (*White Day Lily—Plantain Lily*)—Large, pure white, lily-shaped, fragrant flowers. Recommended for shady places.

GAILLARDIA (*Blanket Flower*)—Flowers yellow and red.

IRIS

CRISTATA—Dainty creeping iris with rich amethyst blue flowers. Fine for rock garden.

Price\$.25

CYANEA—Dwarf with deep velvety blue flowers. Rock garden plant.

Price\$.25

PUMILA—Very early, very dwarf. For borders and rock gardens.

Price\$.25

IRIS GERMANICA

VERSICOLOR—Blue water iris.

Price\$.25

ALBERT VICTOR—Standards soft blue—Falls lavender.

Price\$.25

ALCAZAR—Standards pale lilac-blue with golden bronze throat. Falls violet purple.

Price\$.25

IRIS (Continued)

AMBASSADEUR —Standards smoky velvety purple—Falls velvety purple maroon.	
Price	\$.50
AUREA —Chrome yellow.	
Price	\$.25
BALLERINE —Standards violet—Falls deeper violet.	
Price	\$.25
BEETHOVEN —Standards old rose—Falls purple.	
Price	\$.25
BLACK PRINCE —Standards lilac—Falls velvety black.	
Price	\$.25
BLUE BEARD —Standards and falls an even blue. One of best blues.	
Price	\$.25
BLUESTONE —Dwarf blue.	
Price	\$.25
BRIDES MAID —Standards silver shaded lilac—Falls frilled deep lilac.	
Price	\$.25
CAPRICE —Standards rosy red—Falls deep red.	
Price	\$.25
CARTHUSIAN —Standards clear lavender-blue—Falls darker blue.	
Price	\$.25
CATERINA —Soft lilac-blue.	
Price	\$.25
CELESTE —Standards and falls sky blue.	
Price	\$.25
CHARLES DICKENS —Standards light violet—Falls indigo with white base.	
Price	\$.25
COMPTE DE ST. CLAIR —Standards white—Falls violet, margined white.	
Price	\$.25
CREAM	
Price	\$.25
CRIMSON KING —Standards and falls rich crimson.	
Price	\$.25
DALMARIUS —Standards satiny grey—Falls lilac with silvery sheen.	
Price	\$.25
DONNA MARIE —Standards azure—Falls indigo.	
Price	\$.25
DR. BERNICE —Standards bronze—Falls crimson.	
Price	\$.25
DR. PARNENT —Standards rosy lilac—Falls pure lilac shading to white.	
Price	\$.25
DREAM —Light pink.	
Price	\$.25
ELBERON —New shade in deep red.	
Price	\$.25
FAIRY —White delicately bordered with pale blue. Gives white effect.	
Price	\$.25
FLAVESCENS —Delicate shade of soft yellow.	
Price	\$.25
GERTRUDE —Rare violet blue.	
Price	\$.25

IRIS (*Continued*)

HELEN CRAMER—Standards deep celestial blue—
Falls pure Yale blue.

Price\$.25

HELGE—Lemon yellow with pearl shading.

Price\$.25

HERAUT—Standards bluish-lilac—Falls violet in
center and lilac blue at edge of petals.

Price\$.25

HER MAJESTY—Standards rose pink—Falls bright
crimson tinged brighter shade.

Price\$.50

HONORABILIS—Standards yellow—Falls blotched
mahogany.

Price\$.25

INGEBORG—Enormous pure white flowers with
yellow beard.

Price\$.25

ISOLINE—Standards pale pinkish buff strongly
flushed r auve—Falls violet with russet tints at the
side.

Price\$.25

JACQUISIANA—Copper and maroon.

Price\$.25

JEANNE D'ARC—Standards white delicately pen-
ciled lilac—Falls white edged lilac at base.

Price\$.25

KING OF IRIS—Standards clear lemon-yellow—
Falls rich maroon, bordered yellow.

Price\$.25

KOCHI—Rich claret purple. Dwarf.

Price\$.25

LADY JUNE—Standards coppery rose—Falls red
veined white.

Price\$.25

LA TENDRESSE—Standards porcelain—Falls
light blue, veined violet.

Price\$.25

LENT A. WILLIAMSON—Standards violet—Falls
royal purple.

Price\$.25

LEONIDAS—Standards clear mauve—Falls rosy
mauve.

Price\$.25

LEOPOLD—Standards smoked lavender—Falls light
purple, white at base.

Price\$.25

LOHENGRIN—Bright rose color.

Price\$.25

LORD OF JUNE—Standards lavender-blue—Falls
rich violet-purple.

Price\$.25

LORELAY—Yellow with ultramarine blotch.

Price\$.25

MADAME CHEREAU—White frilled with a wide
border of clear blue.

Price\$.25

MADAME PACQUETTE—Bright rosy-claret.

Price\$.25

MAGNIFICA—Violet and reddish violet.

Price\$.25

IRIS (Continued)

MERLIN —Mauve and purple.	
Price	\$.25
MIDNIGHT —Rich deep purple.	
Price	\$.25
MITHRAS —Standards yellow—Falls wine red.	
Price	\$.25
MONSIEUR —Satiny violet overlaid crimson.	
Price	\$.25
MOTHER OF PEARL —Self-colored mauve with pearl cast.	
Price	\$.25
MRS. ALAN GRAY —Delicate lavender-pink.	
Price	\$.25
MRS. H. DARWIN —Standards white—Falls white, upper part veined gold and violet.	
Price	\$.25
NIBELUNGEN —Standards fawn and yellow—Falls violet-purple on bronze.	
Price	\$.25
ORIFLAME —Standards light blue—Falls rich violet purple.	
Price	\$.25
PALLIDA DALMATICA —Standards lavender—Falls clear, deep lavender.	
Price	\$.25
PAULINE —Fragrant rich pansy violet flower with deep orange beard.	
Price	\$.25
PRESIDENT THIERS —Standards mauve, brown at base—Falls purple, base marked brown and white.	
Price	\$.25
PRINCESS BEATRICE —Deep lavender.	
Price	\$.25
PRINCESS LOUISE —Yellow and crimson.	
Price	\$.25
PROFESSOR A. SEELIGER —Purple self, very free bloomer.	
Price	\$.25
PROSPER LAUGIER —Standards fiery bronze—Falls ruby purple.	
Price	\$.25
PROSPERO —Lavender and purple.	
Price	\$.25
PSEUDO ACORUS —Yellow water iris.	
Price	\$.25
QUAKER LADY —Standards smoky copper—Falls blue.	
Price	\$.25
QUEEN CATERINA —Clear orchid-purple veined with brilliant gold. Orange beard.	
Price	\$.25
QUEEN OF MAY —Lilac pink—nearest pink in Iris.	
Price	\$.25
REBECCA —Standards golden yellow—Falls mahogany brown.	
Price	\$.25
RED CLOUD —Standards rose—Falls crimson.	
Price	\$.25
RED RIDING HOOD —Red tone.	
Price	\$.25

IRIS (Continued)

RHEINE NIXE —Standards white—Falls violet-blue with white edge.	
Price	\$.25
ROSEWAY —Red pink.	
Price	\$.25
ROYAL PURPLE —Deep purple.	
Price	\$.25
SEMINOLE —Standards dark rose—Falls crimson with bright orange beard.	
Price	\$.25
SHEKINAH —Amber yellow.	
Price	\$.50
SHERWIN WRIGHT —Fine golden yellow.	
Price	\$.25
SOUVENIR DE MADAME GAUDICHAU —Rich purple.	
Price	\$.25
TAMERLAINE —Purple-violet.	
Price	\$.25
TRAUTLIEB —Good red.	
Price	\$.25
WYOMISSING —White shading rose at base.	
Price	\$.25
HELIANTHEMUM MUTABILE —Fine border of rock plant.	
HELIOPSIS (<i>Hardy Zinnia</i>)—Yellow flowers.	
HEMEROCALLIS FULVA KWANSO (<i>Double Orange Lily</i>)—Large, double flowered variety with rich golden bronze flowers.	
HEMEROCALLIS THUNBERGI (<i>Late Flowering Day Lily</i>) (<i>Japanese Day Lily</i>)—Sweet scented clear full yellow. Flowers later than Fulva.	
HEUCHERA BRIZOIDES (<i>Coralbells</i>)—Flower pale pink and very prolific.	
HIBISCUS (<i>Mallow</i>)	
Crimson:	
One year.....	\$.25
Two year.....	.50
Pink:	
One year.....	\$.25
Two year.....	.50
White:	
One year.....	\$.25
Two year.....	.50
HOLLYHOCK —Old garden favorite.	
Double white	Double bright red
Double yellow	Double salmon red
IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS (<i>Hardy Candytuft</i>)—Very dwarf and covered with white flowers. Particularly good for rock gardens.	
IRIS GERMANICA (<i>German Iris</i>)—About 100 varieties.	
IRIS SIBIRICA (<i>Siberian Iris</i> .)—Blue and white.	
IRIS KAEMPFERI (<i>Japanese Iris</i>)	
IRIS TECTORUM (<i>Roof Iris</i>)	
LANTANA (<i>Hardy</i>)—Bright blooms emitting a pleasant, pungent fragrance.	

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS (*Hardy Sweet Pea*)—Extremely showy.

LAVANDULA VERA (*Sweet Lavender*)—Delightfully fragrant blue flowers.

LESPEDeza ALBA (*White Bush Clover*)—Slender graceful shrub with attractive clover-like foliage. White flowers.

Price\$.50

LESPEDeza FORMOSA (*Purple Bush Clover*)—Rosy purple flowers in September. Very attractive.

Price\$.50

LIATRIS ELEGANS (*Pinkscale Gayfeather*)—Blazing star.

LIATRIS PYCNOSTACHYA (*Cattail Gayfeather*)—Throws up long narrow spikes of rich purple flowers. Very unusual appearance.

LINUM PERENNE—

LILY OF THE VALLEY—Very fragrant white flowers.

LYTHRUM ROSEUM SUPERBUM—Very showy. Splendid for damp places.

NARCISSUS.

PRICES:	Doz.	100
Poeticus	\$.50	\$4.00
Emperor75	6.00

OPHIOPOGON—Narrow and broad leaf which is green. Very effective for borders. Will stand much shade.

OPHIOPOGON (*Jaburan Variegata*)—Goldstripe snakebeard.

ORIENTAL POPPY—Rich and brilliant coloring.

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS—A very popular plant for covering in shady places and along shrub borders.

PAEONIA—Several varieties.

Price\$.50 to \$1.00

PHLOX—SEVERAL VARIETIES

PHLOX SUBULATA (*Creeping Phlox*)—Moss pink. Early spring flowering creeping plant, with moss-like, evergreen foliage. The foliage is hidden under masses of rose-lavender blooms in April and May.

PHYSOSTEGIA VIVIDA (*False Dragonhead*)—Flowers deep purplish pink.

PLUMBAGO LARPENTAE (*Leadwort*)—V. H. 9" Very desirable border and rock plant. Deep blue flowers.

PALEMONIUM COERULEUM—

SEDUM

SEDUM—Stonecrop. 17 varieties.

ACRE—Flowers bright yellow. Foliage green.

AIZOON—Bright yellow flowers.

ALBUM—Dwarf and spreading; thick waxy round foliage, white flowers, good rock plant.

DASYPHYLLUM—One of the smallest sedums, not over two inches in height; blue-grey leaves throughout entire summer.

GLAUCUM—Excellent dwarf variety for rockeries or border edgings.

KAMSCHATICUM—Orange yellow flowers with prostrate green foliage turning yellow in autumn.

LYDIUM—Very fine rock plant.

OBTUSATUM—Golden yellow flowers with emerald-green foliage shaded bronze.

PRUNIATUM FORSTERIANUM—Pretty glaucous bluish-green leaves of trailing habit, with golden yellow flowers.

SARMENTOSUM—Excellent dwarf variety for rockeries or border edgings.

SEXANGULARE—Very dark green foliage, yellow flowers.

SPATHULATUM PURPUREUM—Reddish leaves with grey in center of the rosette, dark yellow flowers contrasting beautifully with the foliage.

SPRUIMUM COCCINEUM—A beautiful rosy crimson flowered form.

STOLONIFERA—One of the most desirable; evergreen leaves, flowers purplish white. Excellent for rock gardens.

TERNATUM—Excellent dwarf variety for rockeries or border edgings.

SPECTABILE—One of the prettiest erect-growing species. Light green foliage and immense heads of handsome showy rose colored flowers.

SPECTABILE "BRILLIANT"—A rich-colored form of the preceding, being a bright red.

PYRETHRUM HYBRIDUM (*Painted Daisy*)—Very easy to raise and very beautiful.

RUDBECKIA NEWMANI (*Black-Eyed Susan*).

RUDBECKIA MAXIMA (*Great Cone Flower*).

RUDBECKIA PURPUREA (*Purple Cone Flower*)—Peculiar reddish purple flowers with large, brown, cone-shaped center.

ROSEMARY—

SHASTA DAISY—Large white flowers with yellow centers.

SPIRAEA FILIPENDULA (*Goats Beard—Meadow Sweet*)—Numerous corymbs of white flowers on stems 15 inches high. Pretty fern-like foliage.

STOKESIA CYANEA (*Cornflower Aster*)

VERBENA—Hardy spreading.

SEDUM (*Continued*)

SALVIA FARINACEA—Light delicate blue flowers pleasingly fragrant, borne all summer.

SALVIA HOLTS MAMMOTH—

SAPONARIA OCYMOIDES (*Soapwort*)—With white or pink flowers.

SCABIOSA CONCASICA (*Blue Bonnet*)—Soft and charming shade of lavender.

SWEET ROCKET—Mixed.

TRITOMA PFITZERI (*Red Hot Poker Plant—Torchlily*)—Spikes and heads of blooms a rich orange-scarlet.

TUNICA SAXIFRAGA—Tufted plant with light pink flowers. Useful for border of rockery.

VALERIAN—Red and white.

VERONICA INCANA—A white woolly plant with numerous blue flowers. Useful for rockery or border.

VERONICA SPICATA—Long spikes of violet-blue flowers.

VERONICA REPENS (*Creeping Speedwell*)—Light blue flowers. Useful rock or carpeting plant.

VINCA MAJOR (*Big-leaf Periwinkle*).

VINCA MINOR (*Common or Small Periwinkle*)—V. H. 4". Trailing evergreen plant used for carpeting ground under shrubs or trees.

VIOLETS (*California Sweet*)

Hedge Plants

There will be use for a hedge on every place; a tall one for the boundary, to afford protection or to screen out the neighbor's garage; a medium size hedge to edge the terrace, or a low one to outline the flower beds. Plants forming dense hedges are inclined to be slow growers. Medium-sized hedges are used to outline paths, to accent points at the intersection of paths or at other places where the design calls for strength. Low hedges are used to edge a flower bed or as definite lines of demarcation. Hedge plants are set in a single or double row and should be planted in a well-prepared trench. Dig a trench about eighteen inches deep, and spread well-rotted manure that has been mixed with some rich soil in the bottom of the trench. Then cover with a layer of dirt to keep the roots from coming in direct contact with manure. For a hedge over four feet, the plants are set 24 to 30 inches apart; for a hedge 3 to 4 feet high set 9 to 12 inches apart and for 12 inches high or less, 4 inches apart. Tamp the earth firmly until trench is nearly filled after setting plants, then fill level with loose soil.

Planting Directions

Trees, shrubs and evergreens require immediate and careful attention for successful results in planting. They must not be exposed to the wind or sun before planting, and should be cultivated and watered often after planting to assure quick establishment.

PRUNING

Pruning trees and shrubs at the time they are transplanted assures more rapid recovery, providing less heavy top to be supported by the roots which themselves are burdened with the task of re-establishing tiny feeding rootlets. Use a sharp knife, or shears, and remove about a third of the older wood, selecting the interfering limbs, crossed branches and cutting back the tips.

PLANTING

Dig the holes generously wide and deep to receive root systems without crowding or cramping the roots. Loosen the soil in the bottom of the holes so that the roots may grow "in" readily. Poor soil may be benefited by spading in a little *well-rotted* stable manure or bone meal.

Set the plants a little deeper than they stood in the nursery row, and fill in with good loamy soil, packing firmly by tramping or settling by filling hole with water. Leave the last two or three inches of soil loose so as to act as a mulch.

In the case of evergreens, loosen at the top, but do not remove the burlap around the ball of soil.

Care After Planting

CULTIVATION

Keep soil well cultivated and loose on top to conserve moisture. Frequent but shallow cultivation will produce results.

MULCHING

Grass clippings or straw manure will serve instead of a dust mulch to conserve moisture and keep down weeds where cultivation cannot be given.

WATERING

Water thoroughly rather than sprinkle lightly. Give the soil all the water that it will take at one time. No more need be applied for several days as a rule where this is done.

FERTILIZING

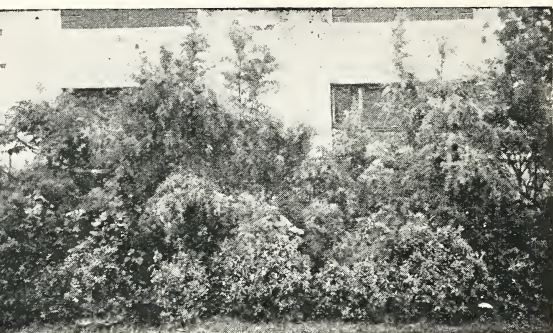
Barnyard manure is one of the best mediums of enriching the soil. When this cannot be secured, a balanced commercial fertilizer may be used with good results.

INSECT PESTS

Insect pests should have immediate attention. There are three classes of parasites to combat. First, the insects which eat the leaf and stem tissue; second, insects which suck the sap from the leaves and stems; and third, fungous and scale conditions, which attack leaves, stems, and bark. The first should be combated by a stomach poison such as Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green. The second, by tobacco or nicotine solutions such as Black Leaf 40, when confined to the leaves or stems; and by more caustic or corrosive solutions, such as Lime-sulphur, Kerosene and Soap Emulsion, and Fish Oil Emulsion, when confined to branches and stems. Dormant spraying for scale and egg infestations is most successful, as spraying with corrosive solutions when in foliage will remove foliage if the solution is in full strength. Rust and Mildew are best combated by Bordeaux Mixture. Red Spider on evergreens by a good thorough dusting with pure powdered Sulphur. The Bag-worm on conifers either by hand picking, and destroying the cocoon, or by spraying with Arsenate of Lead. The dog is the worst enemy of evergreens, and where black or brown patches occur at the base of the plants, it is most likely caused by them. Protect the plants by a small ornamental wire fence.

Consult Our Landscape Department

Our Landscape Department is maintained to serve you and help you solve your planting problems. Your investment in trees, shrubs and plants can be made to bring results which will be highly profitable, as well as gratifying from the standpoint of beauty. We help you plan your planting to secure the best placing of trees and shrubs so as to obtain immediate results and permanent satisfaction. Property values definitely reflect the worth of attractive planting. Our landscape department is under the supervision of men whose good judgment and good taste, founded on special education, practical knowledge and experience, enable them to give you a reliable and valuable service.



Planting Plans

No matter how extensive or how small your problem, we can develop a planting plan for you that will be a source of pleasure through the years.

Our landscape service has proven popular as many have benefited by our plans and suggestions. You may obtain this service by calling or writing us about your problems. We offer you this service free for your convenience and benefit. We hope you will use it freely. Appointments for consultation and inspection will be made to suit you.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

Our Landscape Department is at your service for planting the small city lot or the large country estate. Our charges are reasonable and our service is good.

Let us give you an estimate on your work or submit bids on your plans.

We invite correspondence in regard to all of your problems.

We do not carry fruit trees but are in a position to refer you to concerns that will give you good trees true to name at a reasonable price.

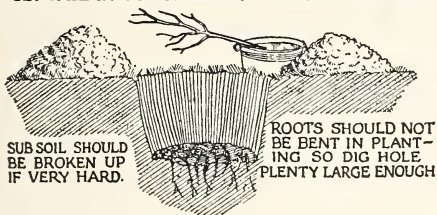
An Invitation



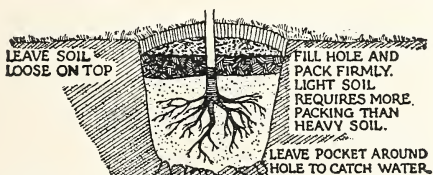
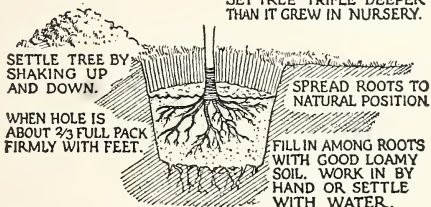
*You are cordially invited
and always welcome
to come out and see our
stock*

How to Plant a Tree

SET TREE IN TUB OF WATER WHILE DIGGING HOLE.

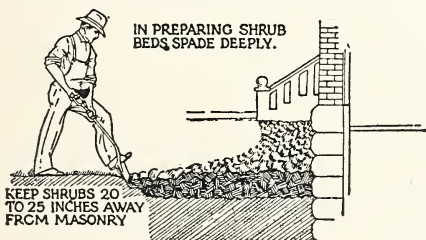


SET TREE TRIFLE DEEPER THAN IT GREW IN NURSERY.

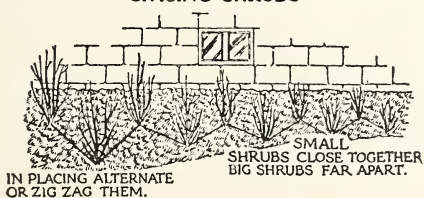


IMPORTANT: WE DO NOT ENCOURAGE THE USE OF MANURE. IF WELL DECAYED AND MIXED WITH SOIL IT SHOULD BE USED ONLY ON THE TOP.

How to Plant Shrubs



SPACING SHRUBS



PLANT THREE OR MORE OF A KIND TOGETHER.

INDEX

Abelia Grandiflora	14
Acanthopanax Penyaphyllum	23
Acer	38-39
Actinidia Arguta	44
Akebia Quinata	44
Albizzia	40
Althea	27
Amorpha	23
Ampelopsis	44
Amygdalis	40
Aralia Spinosa	40
Arborvitaes	10-11-12-13
Aucuba	15
Azaleas	15-16
Beautyberry	24
Beauty Bush	29
Berberis	16
Berberis Thunbergi	23
Berchemia Racemosa	44
Bignonia Radicans	45
Biota	10-11-12-13
Bluebeard	24
Boston Ivy	44
Broad-leaved Evergreens	14
Buddleia	23
Butterfly Bush	23
Buxus	17
Callicarpa	24
Calluna Vulgaris	17
Calycanthus	24
Caryopteris	24
Catalpa	40
Cedar	3
Cedrus	3
Celastrus Scandens	45
Cephalotaxus	3
Cercis Canadensis	41
Chamaecyparis	4
Chamaedaphne Calyulata	17
Chionanthus Virginica	24
Chrysanthemums	50
Citrus Trifoliata	24
Clematis	45
Clethra Alnifolia	24
Climbing Vines	44-45-46
Coniferous Evergreens	3
Cotoneaster	17
Cornus	24-41
Crapemyrtle	30
Crytomeria	4
Cunninghamia Sinensis	4
Cydonia	24
Deutzia	25
Dogwood	24-41
Dwarf Staghorn Sumac	32
Elaeagnus	18-25
Elm	43
English Ivy	46
Euonymus	18-25-45

INDEX

Exochorda	25
Firethorn	18
Flower Seed.....	56-57
Flowering Peach.....	40
Forsythia	26
Gelsemium Sempervirens.....	46
Golden Bell.....	26
Hamamelis.. ..	26
Hedera	46
Helix	46
Hibiscus	27
Holly	19
Hollyhock	54
Honeysuckle	47
Hydrangea	27-28
Hypericum	19-28
Ilex Vertical.....	19-29
Insect Pests.....	59
Iris.....	50 to 54
Japanese Creeper.....	44
Japanese Wonder Vine.....	46
Jasminum	29
Jasmine	46
Judas Tree.....	41
Juniperus	5-6-7
Kerria	29
Koelreuteria	41
Kolkwitzia Amabilis.....	29
Kudzu Vine.....	46
Lagerstroemia	30
Laurocerasus	19
Libocedrus Decurrens.....	7
Ligustrum	20-31
Lilac	36
Liriodendron	42
Lonicera	31-47
Lonicera Nitida.....	20
Madeira Vine.....	47
Magnolia	21-31
Mahonia	21
Maiden Hair Tree.....	43
Maple	38-39
Mimosa Tree.....	40
Mockorange	32
Myrica Cerifera.....	32
Neviusia Alabamensis.....	32
Nandina	22
Ornamental Flowering Shrubs.....	23
Ornamental Deciduous Trees.....	38
Osmanthus Aquifolium.....	22
Oxydendron	42
Perennials	49 to 55
Philadelphus	32

INDEX

Picea	7
Pinus	7
Planetree	42
Planting directions	58-62
Platanus	42
Pomegranate	32
Poplar	43
Populus	43
Potentilla Fruiticosa	32
Privets	20
Prunus	26
Punica	32
Pussy Willow	33
Pyracantha	18
Quince	24
Red Bug	41
Retinospora	8-9-10
Rhodotypos	32
Rhus	32
Robina Hispida	33
Rosa Hugonis	33
Rosa Nitida	33
Roses (Climbing)	48
St. Johnswort	28
Salix	33-43
Salt Cedar	36
Salisburea Adiantifolia	43
Sedum	56-57
Silver Vine	44
Smilax	47
Smoke Tree	32
Snowberry	36
Sourwood	42
Spiraea	34-35
Spruce	7
Stephanandra	35
Sweetshrub	24
Symphoricarpos	36
Syringa	36
Tararix	36
Thea Bohea	22
Thuja	10-11-12-13
Trumpet Creeper	45
Tsuga Canadensis	13
Tulip Tree	42
Ulmus	43
Varnish Tree	41
Viburnum	22-37
Weeping Willow	43
Weigela	37
Willow	33
Wisteria	47
Witch Hazel	26
Yucca	22



